THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 70. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Republican France.

How Revolution was Accomplished

Scenes in the French Chambers

France and America.

Washburne and Favre.

Napoleon in Germany.

His Journey to Prison.

Victor Hugo in Paris

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

The Accomplishment of the Revolution—Scenes Inside and Outside the Chambers—The Scene at the Hotel de Ville.

Writing on September 4, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"It is now possible to give a clear account of the revolution which has taken place in the last thirty hours. As soon as the night sitting of Saturday, or rather Sunday morning, was over, the Ministers went to the Empress and told her that they felt themselves in honor bound to stand by the dynasty, but that they were convinced that for her and her family all hope was over. The Empress, however, intimated that an effort should be made. General Trochu was consulted, but he stated that he was responsible for the defense of Paris only, and he could do nothing for the dynasty. It was then decided that Count Palikao should propose a Provisional Government, with himself at its head, which was to assume power by a decree of the Empress. In the meantime the Deputies of the Left Centre had held a meeting, at which they agreed to support the proposal of M. Thiers, which, without saying as much in words, partially suspended the empire, and gave power to a Committee of National Defense, in which all parties would be represented. General Trochu promised to recommend the Garde Nationale to go down to the Chamber and to support this combination. The Left, too, held their meeting, and agreed to insist upon the *dechéance*, and the nomination of a Provisional Government of nine, five of whom should be deputies of Paris. This is how matters stood when, at 9 o'clock, President Schneider announced that the *seance* of the Chamber had commenced. General Palikao had surrounded the palace of the Corps Legislatif with troops, a body of Gardes de Paris were guarding all the approaches across the bridges, about 3000 troops were in the court-yard of the Tuileries, some few regiments had been consigned to their barracks ready to act, and the rest of the soldiers in Paris were left to their own inspirations. When the sitting commenced, it soon, however, became evident that the 'Right,' composed of official candidates, were awed, and could not be depended on; the troops, too, were so thoroughly disgusted with their Cæsar having surrendered, that they would not act against the National Guard. Gradually they fell back and were replaced by the latter. The three propositions of Palikao, Thiers, and Jules Favre were made, then the mob broke into the Chamber, which the National Guard did not care to defend. Schneider, the Ministers, and the Right fled. Some few members of the Left remained; they and the mob shouted out different lists of names for the Provisional Government.

"The Deputies of Paris, after a short consultation, went together, accompanied by the mob, to the Hotel de Ville. A messenger came there from General Trochu to tell the Imperial officials not to resist. The mob and the Deputies entered without opposition into the Salle du Trone, and the Provisional Government was formed. Soon Rochefort was brought into the Salle by his admirers, and to content the extreme ultras his name was added to the list. Count de Keratry immediately started off for the Prefecture of Police, after a short parley turned out M. Pietri, and established himself there. While all this was going on General Trochu, who possessed the entire confidence of the National Guard, and had them well in hand, occupied all the public places with them, and as yet has maintained order. At 2 o'clock the mob broke into the Gardens of the Tuileries, the Empress fled, and the Palace was occupied by the Garde Mobile. This at the present moment is the situation—a revolutionary Government is established at the Hotel de Ville, General Trochu who is an ally of Thiers, has joined them, and keeps order with the National Guard. All this appears very anarchical; but it must be remembered that yesterday there was a universal determination to make an end of the Imperial Government, that the Chamber, which ought naturally to have assumed power, was composed of a majority of Imperialists, and that any government is better than no government at all. Under the circumstances the Deputies of Paris and the Governor of Paris were fully justified in assuming the direction of affairs. Power may be said to be equally divided, for if the extreme Left alone is represented in the Provisional Government, the entire armed force of the capital is under the orders of Trochu, and you may depend upon it he will take care, as long as this continues, to keep down anarchy. In the mean time the Prussians have been forgotten. Within a few days, however, they will be before the walls of Paris, and as every statesman recognizes the necessity of treating before or after the next battle, the Orleanists and the Moderates are well contented to leave this task to the Democrats."

OUTSIDE THE CHAMBER.

Writing on Sept. 3, the *Times* correspondent says:—"As the Chamber was to open at 12 to-day I went to the spot about that hour. I did not try to get inside, knowing that you would be duly represented there, but stopped in the Place de la Concorde. A very few minutes sufficed to show me that a remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was rapidly preparing. The large open space between the fountains and the river was thickly dotted with motley groups, well-to-do citizens in broadcloth, needy citizens in blouses, loungers dressed in the latest fashion, loafers looking very dirty and dissipated, and here and there, though very few and far between, vagabonds who could only by courtesy be considered to be dressed at all. On the whole the crowd had a far more dangerous look than on the previous night, but still the rough element was, strange to say, in a decided minority, possibly in consequence of the raids which the police have recently been making upon that nondescript class of vagabonds who have no regular means of existence. It is to these raids that we possibly owe in great measure the wonderful tranquility of the last week, and more especially of the last two days. By far the most striking feature in the crowd, however, was the overwhelming number of the Garde Nationale. Many were going about in undress, with nothing but their caps, and not always these, to distinguish them; but the vast majority were in full uniform and armed, and as battalion after battalion poured into the Place de la Concorde, the distant flash of their bayonets in the sun telegraphing their approach long before the men themselves were distinguishable, the military effect of the scene was very fine, and it was easy to imagine oneself watching a by no means contemptible army, just about to take the field and give battle. There, too, to assist the imagination, was, all ready to hand, the enemy, a body of mounted gendarmerie, drawn up in front of the bridge, in order to bar the passage across to the Chamber, and conspicuous from afar, in their broad yellow sashes and white facings. Supporting the cavalry to the rear were some of the Gardes de Paris, and a few sergens-de-ville, whose plain civilian costume looked painfully shady by the side of the gorgeous gendarmes. Metaphor apart, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the Place de la Concorde held for a short time two hostile forces, between which we spectators had the pleasure of finding ourselves—a pleasure which might possibly have become too exciting to be exactly agreeable. The National Guard, as a body, sympathized warmly with 'the people,' and made no attempt to conceal it. I should rather say that they ostentatiously displayed their sympathy by shaking of hands, waving of caps, and that strangest of French fashions, intermasculine kissing. They had evidently come down to force their way, if necessary, to the Chamber, and demand the overthrow of the government. The gendarmes, Gardes de Paris, and sergens-de-ville, on the other hand, are far too officious to have much sympathy with any anti-governmental movement, and have been too well trained to be ready for any such weakness as unauthorized fraternization with 'the people.' When, therefore, the 1st Battalion of National Guards bore down straight upon them, and insisted on crossing the bridge, there was, for a few moments, imminent risk of a grave collision. As the bayonets got too close, and seemed to wax too persistent, out came, at the word of command, a sudden flash, the cavalry sabres, a flash which, from an æsthetic point of view, was admirable, but on the other more personal grounds was most unpleasantly suggestive of a cavalry charge to those immediately in front. There was the usual stampede on all sides, nowadays so familiar in Paris, but it proved a false alarm. How the dispute was settled, I don't know, but, as a matter of fact, the bayonets got the best of it, winning a bloodless victory, and we had the pleasure of seeing our champions pass through the cavalry line and across the bridge. The other companies all followed with more or less difficulty, though in some of them the men had not arms nor even uniforms. This naturally led to the admission across the bridge of slain civilians. The crowd had, therefore, carried its point, and fraternization with the most violent 'effusion' became the order of the day. Everybody fraternized with everybody. A little displeasure was caused by the passing of a few of the line armed, but one of them, with a Frenchman's quick wit, at once removed it by reversing his rifle, and holding it with the butt towards the crowd. A round of applause instantly greeted him. '*C'est magnifique!*' said an enthusiastic neighbor to me. After that I felt there was no risk of a collision. Indeed, from the first the crowd was wonderfully good tempered."

THE POPULACE IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS.

The London *Times'* correspondent says:—

"As I was hurrying off from the Chamber to the Hotel de Vilie to hear the Republic proclaimed there, a French gentleman asked me to give him a seat in my cab, as he could not find his own. He was, fortunately for me, one of M. Gambetta's friends, and to show his gratitude for the drive, he got me admission with M. Gambetta into the Hotel de Ville among the first who entered it. As we almost burst in through one of the side entrances, everybody keeping his legs, in the general rush forward, with no little difficulty, we suddenly found ourselves confronted by an officer and a company of the line. The situation looked decidedly critical. It was highly probable that the officer, in the general confusion of the day, had no orders to admit M. Gambetta, and had the military instinct been very strong in him he certainly had men and Chassepots enough to make the entry difficult, to say the least. Happily he was a politician as well as a soldier, and he warmly welcomed the representative of the new Government, who in return kissed him on both cheeks, and declared him (as I understood) a soldier of the republic. The officer was kissed by as many as could at that moment get at him, and then a rush was made upstairs to the principal room. M. Jules Favre shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the republic (which was shortly afterwards again proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise—occasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker, and imploring everybody else to keep quiet—made him perfectly inaudible. A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head, behind him, was a portrait, larger than life, of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clinched fists, furiously outstretched toward it, made the orator at last comprehend that his audience would not tolerate the portrait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, succeeded, with a comrade's help, in hanging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had M. Jules Favre left the room than a Garde Nationale, clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and together they contrived, stimulated by the cries of the crowd below, to destroy the portrait and frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble, almost ferocious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left. A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate, but, thanks to the exertions of a few sensible and courageous men, the compromise was accepted which was refused in the case of the Emperors's portrait, and the bust was carefully covered up. But for this childish Vandalism, which, I am sorry to say, has been extended to the streets, not even the smallest medallion of Emperor or Empress being allowed to remain above a shop front, nothing could have been better than the behavior of the people in the Hotel de Ville. They, many of them, belonged to the lowest class, men to whom a bit of gilt or velvet, even if it fetched but a few sous, was a temptation; they were in the wildest state of excitement, full of rage against their recent ruler, and yet they attempted neither to plunder nor destroy. They had the handsome rooms of the Hotel de Ville at their mercy, and it was amusing to see *gamins* of the lowest class lounging ostentatiously in the most luxurious attitudes upon cushions soft enough for an empress' head. I saw one boy carefully removing the cover of one splendid sofa he had selected, as if resolved to make the most of his unwonted magnificence. You will hear from others about the political temper of the people, and their unshaken faith in their invincibility and power 'to eat up' Prussia, now that they have a republic. Perhaps the most marvellous and one of the finest features in to-day's exhibition was the absence of despondency. They could scarcely have been more cheerful and confident if it had been Prussia that had just lost a decisive battle, and her army of 80,000 prisoners. My belief is that they are prepared to fight, hoping to overwhelm Prussia by sheer force of numbers, and when one thinks how powerless, in these days of arms of precision, would be the bravest army of raw recruits against the discipline and organization of Prussia, one can only hope that European diplomacy will not look calmly on at the frightful massacre as must result from the prolongation of the war."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Minister Washburne in Congratulation of the Republic, and the Republic in Reply.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has received from the United States Legation the following note:—

SIR:—I have received the communication which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 5th inst., in which you inform me that, in virtue of a resolution adopted by the Government of National Defense, the Department of Foreign Affairs has been confided to you.

In return I take great pleasure in announcing to you that I have received a telegram from my Government, by which I am given the mission of recognizing the Government for the national defense as the Government of France. I am therefore ready to communicate with this Government, and to treat with it on all matters growing out of my position and authority.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I beg that both yourself and each member of the Government will accept the congratulations both of the American people and of the United States Government. They have learned with pleasure of the proclaiming of this Republic, which has been established in Paris without the shedding of a drop of blood, and they are united, both at heart and in their sympathies with this great movement, which they hope and believe to be pregnant with glorious results for the French nation and for humanity. The people of the United States, who have enjoyed for nearly a century the innumerable blessings of a republican form of government, have the deepest interest in the efforts of the French nation, to which they are bound by the ties of traditional friendship, and which seeks to establish institutions by which the inalienable right of living and working for the welfare of all shall be secured both for the present generation and for posterity. Finally, I will say to your Excellency that I congratulate myself on having to deal with one so distinguished as yourself, and whose elevated character and devotedness to the cause of humanity and of free institutions are so well appreciated in my own country.

WASHBURNE.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

The reply of M. Jules Favre in behalf of the Government reads thus:—

SIR:—I consider it a happy augury for the French Republic that it should have obtained as its first diplomatic support the recognition of the Government of the United States. No one is better qualified than the representative of a people which offers to the world the salutary example of absolute liberty to recall, in terms at once just and elevated, the inappreciable benefits of republican government. You have founded your wise and powerful institutions on independence and civic virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeal you have passed through, you have preserved with unshaken firmness your faith in that great principle of liberty whence naturally proceed dignity, manners, and prosperity.

All nations who are masters of their own destinies ought to aspire to walk in your footsteps. They can only be truly free on condition of being devoted, courageous, moderate, and of taking as their motto the love of labor and respect for the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government which has just been born in France out of the melancholy crisis provoked by the follies of despotism; but at the hour in which it has been founded, it can have but one thought and that is to rescue our native land from the grasp of the enemy. Here, again, it is confronted by the example of your courage and perseverance. You have maintained a gigantic conflict, and you have conquered. Strong in the justice of our cause, rejecting all thought of conquest, desiring only our independence and our liberty, we have unshaken hopes of success. In the accomplishment of this task, we recken upon the support of all men of true feeling, and of all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. The support of the Cabinet of Washington, even did it stand alone, would give us this confidence. The members of the Government request me to express to you their united gratitude, and to transmit its expression to your Government. For my own part, I am both proud and happy of the chance which permits me to be the point of unison between two peoples united in the past by so many glorious recollections, and in the present by so many noble hopes. I thank you, likewise, for having expressed with so much kindness to myself personally a regard which I cordially reciprocate, as well as my desire to consolidate more and more the relations of affectionate esteem which ought forever to unite us.

Accept my assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, etc.,

JULES FAVRE.

THE ROYAL CAPTIVE.

Napoleon's Journey to Prison—Travelling to Wilhelmshohe.

A correspondent writes the Emperor chose himself his itinerary from Sedan to Herbestahl through Belgium. After having decided that his imperial prisoner should reside at Cassel, the King of Prussia gave him the choice of travelling by France, Germany, or this country. Napoleon sent a telegram to King Leopo.d, requesting to be allowed to go through Belgium. After having taken the advice of the leading powers,

LEOPOLD CONSENTED TO THE REQUEST,

and Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal, the commander of the army, was ordered to attend the Imperial party through Belgium. The young Prince, who was at Maubeuge, travelled through Mons and Namur; but, being unwell, was forced to remain in that city, where he was the guest of the provincial governor. I can assure you, from the true report of trustworthy witnesses, that the ex-Emperor's health is far from being so much impaired as in the *British Medical Journal* it was said to be. Napoleon at Bouillon, Liege, and Verviers was in very low spirits, but he walked lightly, and stepped into the royal carriage without any trouble or pain. His son seemed to be much more uncomfortable than himself, and all who saw the youthful conqueror of Saarbrucken sincerely pitied the poor child, early doomed to a life of exile, after having witnessed the most horrible scenes of murder and slaughter.

THE FUNERAL OF THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

The following details of the Emperor's journey through Belgium have appeared in the *Meuse*, of Liege:—

Yesterday we assisted at the funeral procession of the Napoleonic dynasty. While Napoleon III was crossing Belgium as prisoner of the King of Prussia, the Corps Legislatif declared his rights forfeited. After the disaster of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, the town of Cassel, the ancient capital of Electoral Hesse, situated in the interior of Prussia, about thirty or forty leagues from Cologne, was designed by King William as the place of residence of the fallen Emperor. It seems that Napoleon would have preferred a neutral country, and that he had expressed the desire to reside for a time at Liege. However, political considerations would not permit the gratification of this wish. On leaving Sedan, Napoleon's first halt was at the Chateau de Burr, near Bouillon, the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Chazal. Breakfast was offered to the Emperor at the Belgian quarters, where his presence excited mournful interest. An hour afterwards Napoleon entered a carriage proceeding towards Libramont, the nearest station of the Luxemburg railway. Lieutenant-General Chazal, followed by his aid de-camp, M. Stern, had to accompany the Emperor over the Belgian territory. Thirty mounted Belgian chasseurs formed the escort to Labramont. The Imperial cortege arrived at this station at about 1:45. There they had to wait three-quarters of an hour for the plain *berlines* of the Brussels Court, which were to convey Napoleon the Third and his suite to the Prussian frontier. At a quarter to three o'clock the special train left Libramont, stopping for a few minutes at Jumelle, whence it proceeded by the Ourthe line, arriving at Liege precisely at 4 o'clock P. M.

ONLY A FEW MOMENTS SOONER,

a number of Germans, whom the war declared by Napoleon had expelled from Paris, arrived at the platform of Guillemins. They had to wait there for the arrival of the Emperor's train, which drew up beside them. It was a strange coincidence, and it gave the Emperor an opportunity of contemplating one of the most fatal consequences of war—the perpetuation of hatred among nations. As soon as these Germans learnt that the train which they saw near them carried the Emperor of the French, they approached the carriage doors, but no cry, no word escaped their lips. One of them, the father of a family ruined by exile, obliged to quit France with his children, and to begin in Germany a life of labor anew, said to us, "The Emperor is even more unfortunate than we are all expelled, but he is a prisoner while we are free." These men appeared to lose sight of their own misfortunes while they interested themselves in the great distress that was before their eyes.

THE EMPEROR WAS SEATED,

with his aide de camp on a *fauteuil* of green velvet in the centre compartment of the State *berline*. He wore a red kepi, a gray cloak, and the uniform of a general officer, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and several other decorations. He had expressed a wish to read some newspapers, and he was supplied with several numbers of *L'Independance*, *L'Etoile*, and *Le Messager*. The time for the arrival of the imperial *cortege* at Guillemins had been kept secret, to avoid a large concourse of spectators. Only about a hundred witnessed its entry into the station. After a stay of ten minutes the train went on its way, Napoleon several times saluting those who came near his carriage. The imperial train was to be followed in a few seconds by the train carrying the Germans. These trains took the same route, but what very different thoughts occupied the minds of the travellers they carried! To Napoleon the Prussian victory forever closes the gates of Paris. To the expelled Germans this same war will reopen them. On leaving the train at Verviers, Napoleon III entered one of the shabby *fiacres* waiting at the station, and was surrounded by his suite and some other persons, who, on seeing the Emperor, raised a cry of "Vive la France!" Immediately on his arrival at the hotel, Napoleon asked for pens and paper, and commenced writing. An immense crowd quickly gathered under the windows of the hotel where the Emperor passed the night. But the people observed a quiet demeanor.

VICTOR HUGO.

The Venerable Exile's Entrance into Paris—His Speech to the Populace.

The *Rappel* gives the following description of M. Victor Hugo's entrance into Paris, after an absence of nineteen years:—"At 9½ the whistle of the engine was heard, the train was approaching. Then there was a struggle to know who would be the first to greet the illustrious exile, and so great was the excitement that he passed us by without our having seen him. We only became aware that he had done so by the acclamations in the court-yard. Thither we ran. Victor Hugo wanted to enter a *voiture*, but the people would not have it; they absolutely bore him away and made him address them from the windows of a cafe at one of the angles of the court. He said:—"Words fail to express my feelings for the enthusiastic reception given me by the noble people of Paris. 'Citizens,' I said, 'the day on which the republic will return I shall return.' Here I am. Two great feelings call me—first, the republic; second, danger. I have come here to do my duty. What is my duty? It is yours, it is all of ours. It is to defend Paris, to guard Paris. To save Paris is more than to save France, it is to save the world. Paris is the centre of humanity. Paris is the sacred city. Who attacks Paris attacks the human race in the mass. Paris is the capital of civilization, which is neither a kingdom nor an empire, but the human race in its past and in its future, and do you know why Paris is the capital of civilization? it is because Paris is the city of the Revolution. (Prolonged bravos.) That such a city, such a capital, such a focus of light, such a centre of heart, mind and soul, such a brain of universal thought, should be violated, broken, taken by assault—by whom? by a savage invasion? It cannot be; it will not be—never, never, never. (Cries of 'No, no, never, never.') Citizens, Paris will triumph because it represents the human idea, and because it represents the popular instinct. The popular instinct is always in harmony with the ideal of civilization. Paris will triumph, but on one condition—if you and all here shall be one soul—if we be but one soldier and one citizen—one citizen to love Paris, one soldier to defend it. On this condition—one Republic and one people—Paris will triumph. As for myself, I thank you for your cheers, but I refer them to this deep anguish which stirs the hearts of all—the country in danger. I ask of you but one thing—union. By union you will conquer. Banish dissensions, check resentments, be united; you will be invincible. Let us all rally round the Republic in face of invasion, and be brothers—we shall conquer. It is by fraternity that we save liberty." (Great cheering, and cries of "Vive Victor Hugo!" "Vive la Republique!'

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Italian Occupation of Rome.

The Pope Forbids Resistance.

South American Advices

Calamity on the Amazon

Collision of River Steamers.

130 Lives Reported Lost

The Troubles in Arizona

The Capital Besieged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rome Occupied by the Italians.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.—The city of Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops. No blood was shed, which is altogether due to Papal tenderness. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

Excitement in Florence.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Despatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags, in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by Italians. The population is nearly crazed with delight.

Activity about Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There is marvellous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defenses on the other sides are being strengthened every hour.

Russia and Poland.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland. Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of mitrailleuse which fires three hundred and fifty balls per minute.

Reported Prussian Defeat.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway after a sharp engagement were repulsed and fell back upon Malesherbes and Pithievres.

The Iron-clad Gunboats

for the defense of Paris have commenced operations.

General Ripley, the American, who is now in Paris, has offered his services to the Committee of Defense.

Floating Batteries

have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

Forces at Lille.

It is reported that a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lille. It is expected these and the troops now in the Eastern departments will soon create diversions.

Rival Republics.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times* say the revolution at Paris is recognized as republican; that at Lyons as socialist. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 21—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¼, Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Common Rosin firmer. Linseed Oil, £30 15s. Sperm Oil, £83.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The whale ship Norman, from the Arctic Ocean, has arrived here with 400 barrels of oils, 2000 lbs. of bone and 1500 pounds of ivory. Captain Sunthers died of dropsy on the 1st of September. His body was preserved in oil and will be sent to New Bedford. The Norman left the Arctic Ocean August 17th. She reports having spoken the Josephine with 4 whales, the Onward with 3, the Trident with 2, and the William I, the Count Bismarck, the John Howland and the Cornelius Howland with one whale each. The fleet numbered 52 vessels. It was the opinion that all would do well the present season. The larger portion of the ships have gone into walrus fishing, and averaged from 200 to 500 pounds.

San Juan Valley Railroad.

The work on the San Juan Valley Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. The massive bridge over the Stanislaus river is nearly completed.

Violating the "Passenger Act."

The State of California has commenced suits against the Pacific Mail steamships Montana and America for nearly $500,000 for violation of the passenger act.

Arizona Advices—Tucson in a State of Siege.

Advices have been received from Tucson, the capital of Arizona. The place to all intents was in a state of siege. No mails were received from California from June 31 to August 26. Ten whites were killed in the month of August in the vicinity of Tucson, and a number of Mexicans on the borders of Sonora. Mail riders, soldiers, and teamsters were slaughtered, and the mails, mail stations, and wagon trains were destroyed, and the farmers were abandoning their ranches. A war meeting had been held, and liberal subscriptions made for the purpose of protection against the savages.

Companies of volunteers were organizing to act in conjunction with Lieutenant Cushing's command, a detachment of the 3d Cavalry. The Indians were absolutely free to commit any depredations.

Nevada Politics.

The Nevada Republican State Convention will meet at Elko to-day. A full delegation is present. Mr. Tritle, of Story county, will probably be nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Mr. Singerland stands the best chance for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Collision of Steamers on the Amazon River—130 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamer Merrimac, which arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, brings the details of a dreadful calamity. Two steamers, the Puris and Arary, collided on the Amazon river on the night of the 7th of July. The former boat was sunk and 130 lives were lost. The pilots of both boats are said to have been intoxicated.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Hide Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamer Merrimac brings dates from Montevideo to the 16th of August. The export market was in a highly excited state, and prices for hides had advanced in Buenos Ayres to 52 cents, requiring 26 cents to cover in New York. In Montevideo the market had kept nearly up to that of Buenos Ayres, and prices had advanced from 63½ to 65 cents for American hides, with holders very firm at the latter quotation, stock very small, and the shipments to the United States during the past few months have been exceedingly light. Exchange on London, 50½@51d., with £230,000 drawn and £100,000 sterling shipped in sovereigns at a cost of 1 per cent. premium.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Railway Suit.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The suit of the old stockholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. Bowler and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court, was decided yesterday by Judge Menzeir in favor of the defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The plaintiffs prayed for an appeal, which it is thought will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Railway Accident.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 21.—By a railroad accident near Sheboygan Falls yesterday, Charles Griffiths was killed and a few others slightly injured.

FROM THE STATE.

Lively Balloting in the Eleventh District.

EASTON, Sept. 21.—The Democratic conferes of the Eleventh district to-day nominated John B. Storms, of Monroe county, for Congress on the 106th ballot.

WAR'S WRINKLED FRONT.

A Grand Set-to Between Col. Jubilee Fisk and Herr Maximus Maretzek.

An unusual performance came off at the rehearsal of the Opera Bouffe at the Grand Opera House yesterday morning. Colonel Fisk suddenly appeared upon the stage, and approaching Max Maretzek, the conducter of the orchestra, called him one side, when the following conversation ensued:—

Colonel Fisk. What are you doing here. Didn't I tell you that you couldn't hold your place here, unless you attended to your business, and let other musical operations alone?

Max. Vat you say, sare? Vat does you mean?

Colonel Fisk. Didn't I tell you four weeks ago that if you conducted at the Nilsson concerts, you could not retain your position here?

Max. But I vants two string to my bow.

Colonel Fisk. Well, you can't have two strings to your bow, unless you get both of them somewhere else besides here. I don't halve up things with anybedy. So you get out of here as soon as possible.

Max. I shall not get out of here. I shall stay here. I have a right to conduct dis orchestra. I am impresario. I defy you.

Colonel Fisk. Why, you impudent thief, you have no more right here than a call boy.

Max. You call me tief?

Colonel Fisk. Yes, you are a perfect dead-beat, and I want you to go out of here at once.

Max. I will show you dat I have one big right here.

No sooner had Maretzek made this last remark than he began making a series of clawing gestures at the Colonel's martial countenance. Colonel Fisk looked at him in astonishment, and slowly backed across the stage. Maretzek followed up, and continued his feline gesticulations. The Colonel continued his solemn retrogression until his broad back came in contact with a piece of scenery, when, seeming to discover that his assailant meant mischief, and that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, he dashed the back of his open left hand against Maretzek's organ of benevolence; and as poor Max threw up both hands to guard his cranium, the Colonel dealt him a terrific right-hander in that portion of his body where Max stores his prevender, and sent him flying, *a la* spread eagle, half way across the stage. The Colonel then followed up his blow in a manner which threatened to be deleterious to the impresario's beauty of countenance; but bystanders interfered, and Max was got out of the way. One of his eyes seemed inclined to go into mourning over the occurrence on the spot, and by this time it has doubtless donned ample habiliments of woe. Colonel Fisk showed no ruffled plumage whatever, and came off from this, his first encounter with a foreign foe, without a scratch. Maretzek sent him word that he should immediately despatch a second to him with a challenge.

"If anybody comes to me with any such message," said the Colonel, "I'll thrash him. We fight no duels here, but have muscular hospitality in readiness for anybody who comes to this establishment for hostile purposes."

"I never saw such a hallucinated ass as Maretzek," said Colonel Fisk, half an hour afterwards. "The fellow actually seemed to think I'd stand still and let him spoil my pretty face! Was there ever such a preposterous notion entertained by a rational being? He had no idea how much store I set by my beauty of countenance. Poor fellow! he'll begin to understand now that when I say a thing I mean it. I shall have to have him arrested as a public duty. He has treated the members of the company shamefully. I've been inquiring into his conduct, and find that they are thousands of francs short by reason of his extortions when he made the engagements with them. Having closed the impresario's bright eye, I now must curb his high career."—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

AID FOR FRANCE.

Departure of Volunteers and Munitions of War from America.

The steamer Lafayette, belonging to the Compagnie Transatlantique, sailed from this port for Havre yesterday afternoon, having on board a very large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, together with upwards of two hundred and fifty French and Irish recruits, fully equipped and prepared to volunteer in the French Provisional army against Prussia. Previous to the departure of the vessel, Mr. Johannes Roesing, Consul for the North German States in this city, visited the United States District Attorney's office in Chambers street, and demanded the seizure of the Lafayette on the ground that she was to be used to carry a military expedition against a country at peace with this Government. It was found that there did not exist sufficient legal cause for the detention of the steamer, and the German Consul then made a complaint against 133 of her passengers. He charged the latter, on information and belief, with being an armed and organized company, intended for warlike purposes against the Prussian States, in violation of the neutrality laws. His affidavit was prepared by Hon. A. H. Purdy, Assistant District Attorney, and was sworn to before Commissioner Betts The complainant was unable to furnish the names of the *emigres*, including the leaders, and the warrants for their arrest were accordingly filled out with fictitious names.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS INTERFERE.

Presently two United States Marshal's deputies went aboard the vessels, and shortly afterwards a carriage drove up, from which alighted Mr. Chester B. Lillie, chief clerk of the line. He had returned from an interview with Marshal Sharpe, to which he had been called by a letter, requesting him to call and clear up the mystery of some reports which had reached the Marshal's office in regard to a violation of the Neutrality laws. Mr. Lillie states that he told the Marshal that the steamship had in her cargo some arms and ammunition, for what purpose he could not say, and that the passage of 120 men had been paid by a committee, but whether they were recruits for the French army he had not been informed, and that the Marshal was at liberty to search the vessel. He also states that he found the deputies in possession by virtue of a warrant signed by George Betts, Esq., and not countersigned by Marshal Sharpe.

Upon his (Mr. Lillie's) arrival the deck was cleared by the police, and eighty-six men who did not have tickets were put ashore by the officers of the steamship. At least a dozen were seen to get aboard of the steamship after they had been put ashore.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE.

After the steamer left crowds stood watching her move slowly down the bay, and then gathered in knots to discuss the proceedings of the day. While they were excited and chagrined that the steamer had carried off their baggage, they congratulated themselves and the cause they advocated that the arms on board the steamer were safe and would soon be in the hands of their countrymen. They also asserted that the Virginia Seymour would transfer to the Lafayette, when at some convenient point down the bay, those on the tug who had not been permitted to join the ship at the wharf. Among the passengers on the steamship were M. Duchamp, an exile from France and a relative of Jules Favre; also, Capt. Maudon, who is said to be in charge of the *emigres* and to have been instrumental in procuring their passage.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

Sailboat Swamped and Two Men Drowned.

On Friday evening last, says the Providence *Journal*, a party consisting of Colonel Duffy, of the United States regulars, his father, and his son James Duffy, aged nineteen, with Frank Y. Avery, aged eighteen, and William E. Dunn, aged twenty-four, went on an excursion to Newport in a sail boat, named the Anna, hired from Mr. James Sayers. It was their intention to return Saturday night, but, owing to the heavy seas, they determined to remain till the weather moderated. Colonel Duffy and his father returned to Providence, Saturday evening, on the Bay Queen, leaving young Duffy, with Dunn and Avery, in charge of the boat. The latter started back the same evening, and came as far as Warwick Neck, where they laid over for the night. Sunday morning, being anxious to get back to the city, they unwisely put off in the heavy gale that was blowing, and when off the north end of Patience the boat was filled by the heavy sea and sank, leaving the mast about three feet above the water. Duffy stripped off his two coats and started to swim ashore, and advised the others to follow him. One started with him, but the other clung to the mast and refused to leave, and the man who started to swim with him soon turned back, fearing he could not reach the shore, and renewed his hold on the mast with his companion. Duffy reached the shore after swimming nearly a mile, completely exhausted, and when he was able to look towards the boat could see nothing of the other men. The only resident on the island, whose name we did not learn, kindly took Mr. Duffy home and kept him all night, and furnished him with a coat in the morning. He came over Monday morning in Captain Lovett's boat, and landed at Mr. George C. Nightingale's farmhouse, on Warwick Neck, and came to this city in a carriage. When the Lulu came past the wreck Monday morning, on her return, the mast was still out of water and the sail floating alongside, but nothing was seen of Dunn or Avery.

A Man Falls Seventy-five Feet on his Head.

A young man named James Dugan, a laborer, employed on the new City Hall, Smithfield street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the fourth story of the building. He was engaged in removing a scaffold which had been used by some bricklayers, and in carrying a board to the opposite side of the building either missed his footing and fell between the joists or was thrown down by the tilting of one of the loose boards. He fell to the cellar beneath, a distance of over seventy-five feet, and in his descent he struck against one of the iron joists, which broke his skull and also dislocated his neck. Some of the workmen noticed the fall, but they were of course powerless to prevent it. They hurried down as soon as they could, and found Dugan lying dead, his body horribly mangled, and his brains scattered about in every direction. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 20th inst.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

The local money market continues moderately active and the supply at all the usual sources is rather short, though there is no serious pressure or scarcity to affect the interests of the regular fall trade. The rates of discount now current are somewhat irregular on the street and the terms offered by outside lenders are not satisfactory to borrowers, who complain that the margin for profits on regular trade enterprises forbids the employment of capital borrowed at 8@9 per cent. There is no tendency to a softening of these rates, but on the contrary the leaning just now is all the other way.

Gold opened weak at 113¾ but advanced to 113¾, closing steady at that figure. There is very little speculating for rise or fall in this market.

Governments are active and prices continue to advance steadily. Our quotations this morning are ⅛@¼ higher.

The stock market was more active to-day with a better feeling. City 6s sold on a limited scale at 103¼ for the new issues anterior to 1862. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 89¼.

—The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company advertise that the seven per cent. gold coupons of that company, due October 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, by the treasurer, Mr. J. G. L. Shindel.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES OF PEACE?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The most reliable news, seemingly, of the efforts made for peace or the chance there might be of peace, comes from what is termed the semi-official statement of the London *Observer*. From this it appears that Lord Lyons, the British Minister in France, was conducting negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck, and that a brief armistice had been arranged pending these efforts. Another telegram from London, which came later, says that a rumor prevails that the negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck through the English Legation have resulted unfavorably and that there is now no hope of an armistice. There seems to be little doubt, therefore, that the British government did give the public to understand that it was endeavoring to bring about peace. Was this done to soothe the English people, who were clamoring for a recognition of the French republic? Or did the British government really make a serious effort for an armistice and for peace?

It would be very interesting to know on what grounds England made the proposition, what views she expressed to the belligerents and to what end she is working. If she were really desirous of seeing peace restored through the only existing authorities in France, she would accomplish that much better and sooner by following the example of the United States, Switzerland, and Italy in recognizing the *de facto* republican government of France, than by any other course. The motive of England in the step she is reported to have taken for an armistice and peace negotiations arises, it is said, from her fear of a republican propaganda, the trouble this would cause the governments of Europe and the ominous rumors afloat concerning the projects of Russia and Austria in the East. The frank and prompt recognition of the French republic by England would have a great effect upon the King of Prussia as well as upon the other governing powers of Europe. It would lead, probably, to an early peace. But the monarchists and aristocrats of England are in this dilemma—they are afraid of sanctioning a republican government in France on the one hand and dread the consequences of a republican propaganda and republican fury on the other should the French nation be driven to desperation.

The truth is, there is no sincerity, no honest and outspoken policy by any of the great powers of Europe except by the French republic. The *de facto* republican government of France declares boldly its policy and its wish to make peace. Even Prussia is afraid to avew that it is now making war on the French republic, for the people of Germany and the people of Europe generally could not approve of that. King William pretends that the *de facto* government of France is no government at all and that he cannot treat with it for peace. This is mere pretence, to cover up his hostility to and fear of republicanism. If by any accident a king or emperor had been proclaimed in Paris—some dynasty that he could approve of—we should soon have heard of peace negotiations, though such a ruler might not have anything like the popular support the Provisional Republican Government has. Peace is not made because there is any necessity for carrying the war further, because the French are unwilling to make peace, even with great sacrifices, but because the King and aristocracy of Prussia, secretly backed by the other monarchs and aristocracies of Europe, are hostile to the republic and wish to crush it. It is all false pretense. Prussia and the rest are acting deceitfully because they are afraid to tell the truth.

We hear now, through the European monarchical channels of information, that the "reds" are rising in France. Some few extremists may be making a fuss, but this does not amount to much. The republican government and mass of the republican people are disposed to establish and maintain order, and they will do so, we believe, if not prevented by hostile powers outside. Of course King William and the European monarchists and aristocrats generally will make the most of every little demonstration of the "reds" to throw discredit upon the republic. It is quite likely, indeed, that they may foment such difficulties in France through spies and secret agents to serve their own purposes. There is a fair prospect for a permanent republican government being established in France now if the French be left to their own free action.

From the report that the King of Prussia will not treat with the republic and will only negotiate with the Bonapartes being reiterated so often, we conclude that this is the position he has taken and that there lies the difficulty in making peace. He pretends, it is said, that the *de facto* republican government can give no guarantee of peace, that it may be only short lived, and that it might not be able to carry out the terms of a treaty of peace. This might be said of any other government—of a government under the Bonapartes or Orleans dynasty. If the Bonapartes be forced upon the French again by Prussian bayonets, after the Emperor having been captured and the Regency having run away, and after the humiliation and disgrace they have brought upon France, does King William imagine they would have a better chance of maintaining their power than the republic has its power? Or does he suppose the Orleanists, forced upon France in the same way, could maintain their authority better than the republic can its authority? The French would never submit to any government forced upon them by a foreign conquerer. Instead of obtaining a guarantee of lasting peace Prussia would leave the seeds of revolution and future trouble. It is doubtful, indeed, if Napoleon or the Empress Eugenie and her son would venture to go back to Paris if invited by the Prussians. Every way the King of Prussia is in great difficulty. He has a monstrous elephant on his hands that he knows not what to do with. Unpleasant as it may be to him, the best way is to make peace with the *de facto* republican government. He needs no other guarantee of peace than the wonderful success his armies have made and the power that Germany has developed. By refusing to make peace with the republic he may intensify the war and raise such a furor in France as might strain his power and resources to the utmost. The taking of Paris would not settle anything and would only be another large elephant on his hands. No, the only solution of his difficulty now is to make peace with the republic.

NEGOTIATIONS AND OPERATIONS AT PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The isolation of Paris is at length complete. The last railway lines by which noncombatants could escape or the garrison receive supplies were severed on Monday at Conflans, either by the extension of the Prussian right wing or the operations of its cavalry from the north, and at Versailles, which has been occupied by the Uhlans. The crescent has become a circle about Paris as about Sedan, though it is a broader and weaker one here than there, and Paris is not, like Sedan, wholly at the mercy of its enemies, without the power or the spirit to resist the process of contraction and strangulation which is to follow.

The investment has not been completed without fighting, though this has not been of the severe character which first reports suggested. The southern defenses of the city, extending from the left bank of the Marne at Creteil across the Seine to Versailles, are commanded by a light range of hills, known as the heights of Meudon and Bagneux. When the forts were built rifled cannon were unknown; and since the introduction of these long-range weapons there has been no effort on the part of the Parisians to fortify the commanding points. When the purpose of the Prussians to seize this range was made evident, a large force of French troops marched out of the city and occupied it, driving off the Uhlans who had already seized the woods on its summit. South of this range there is a second line of hills at Villeneuve le Roy and Brunay. This latter range the Germans have occupied in force. There is no positive evidence that they are in great numbers on any other part of the line of investment, but such a conclusion cannot altogether be disregarded. It is not safe, therefore, to deduce from the developments on the southern front that the struggle is to take place there. With the Prussians in possession of the heights of Meudon and Bagneux the forts on the "southern line," as the section of the defenses from the Seine to Versailles is called, would be untenable; but there are also other weak spots in the line on the western side, which is defended by only one fort. Of course all these positions have been strengthened since the siege became a probability, and against the active demonstrations of the Prussians the resistance of the French may for a time prove successful. But it should not be forgotten by those who are doubtful of the issue of the siege now begun that no soldier has yet solved the problem of provisioning a city of two millions of inhabitants for a siege of a month or two, and time cannot but reduce Paris, if German artillery does not.

The negotiations which we have hoped would render the siege of Paris unnecessary have not yet ended in success. It is encouraging, however, to know that they have not been abandoned. A secretary of the English Minister has succeeded in reaching Bismarck at Rheims, and has learned that he is more positive than ever in his demands for the occupation of Metz and Strasburg, and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. It is also encouraging to know that the Prussian Premier is willing to treat with any government in France competent to redeem its guarantees; and that M. Favre has gone to Meaux to meet Count Bismarck. It is not believed in France that the people will consent to such terms as are insisted upon, until they become more helpless, more humiliated, than they now consider themselves to be. To all appearance Prussia is resolved to yield nothing of her just demands. The only hope of immediate peace is that M. Jules Favre will take the humane, common-sense view of the situation, and accede to them. Such an act may prove his ruin, but it will be the salvation of France. He may not receive but he will deserve the gratitude of his country; for though he cannot thus save her from humiliation, he can save her from further desolation.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Andrew Johnson is happiest when most unhappy. That may seem a paradoxical description of his habit and condition, but it is a true one. As President, he was in his element only when finding fault with Congress, playing Mentor on constitutional questions to the country, and predicting ruin if his advice were not accepted. He was the evil prophet of his official day, and took a gloomy pleasure in prognosticating disaster as the result of the Republican policy. Take him at his word, and nobody but Andrew Johnson, and nothing but the Democracy, could save the nation from the dogs. To a patriot, that must have been a painful conviction. And yet the pertinacity, the self-complacency, the tone of mingled exultation and defiance, which marked his Presidential career, implied enjoyment as near to felicity as is compatible with a combative nature in a transitory world.

When the ex-President returned to Tennessee, he took his place in the Democratic party. None in this broad land better knew what that party has been and is. With a full knowledge of its traitorous course during the war, he preferred to renew affiliation with it rather than to remain even remotely connected with the party to which he had been indebted for high official position. For him, however, the path of private duty had no charms. He fought hard for a Senatorship and was defeated. Then he announced his purpose to run for the lower branch of Congress. And now we have him once more on the stump, delighted with remembrances of his own record, but absolutely miserable in the recital of the heresies and blunders of his dear friends, the Democrats of Tennessee.

What is the matter? The Tennessee platform embodies a resolution which Mr. Johnson condemns as "favoring a restoration of the Southern States to their rights as sovereign States of the American Union." He declares that this is "secession and revolution in diguise." The precise words of the resolution are these:—

"That the Southern States should be immediately restored to their rights under the Constitution of the United States, as sovereign States of the American Union."

We quite agree with Mr. Johnson that this proposition is equivalent to secession and revolution. It means an upsetting of all that the Republican party has accomplished, and the restoration of the South to the status it occupied before the war. But wherein does the doctrine of this resolution differ from the doctrine taught by A. J. in a series of veto messages and speeches from the steps of the White House, or from the view held by the National Democracy, with whom A. J. at this moment recommends "a close alliance?"

Mr. Johnson told his audience on Saturday night that the principles on which the Federal Government was organized "had been subverted since the war." The irreconcilables who constructed the Tennessee platform affirm neither more nor less than that. He said the same again and again when advocating "my policy" at Washington. He insisted that the States subject to the Reconstruction laws were deprived of their constitutional rights, and he endeavored without ceasing to frustrate those laws, and to sustain the demand for restoration of another kind. With what grace can he now abuse the Tennessee Democrats as secessionists and revolutionists? In this matter they have accepted his own ideas. What he expanded into speech or message, they condense into a resolution; and they will be indignant that the most dangerous adversary reconstruction ever had scolds them for reaffirming his old opinion. If he still thinks that the Constitution has been subverted in the matter of reconstruction—and his Gallatin address proves that he does—with what consistency can this most constant of grumblers object to the Tennessee Democracy?

The resolution condemned by Mr. Johnson is followed by another which he does not condemn, but the drift of which is quite as clearly towards secession and revolution. It reads:—

"*Resolved*, That we regard the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people, and therefore urge its unconditional repeal."

Now, as the act referred to is merely the exercise of an authority specially conferred upon Congress, and aims at no more than giving practical effect to the principle established by the amendment, it is clear that the resolution is really directed against the amendment itself. We hazard little in conjecturing that the ex-President concurs with this hostile interpretation of the law, and of the amendment it was intended to carry into operation. Yet in what material respect does the spirit and purport of the resolution passed over silently by Mr. Johnson differ from that which he inconsistently assails?

Besides, how would the Tennessee platform be modified by that "close alliance" with the National Democracy which Mr. Johnson recommends? The last time the National Democracy opened its mouth it endorsed a policy identical with that which is to-day before Tennessee. Indeed, the Tennessee Convention has only returned to the position taken by the National Convention in 1868, and still held by the great body of the party. Mr. Johnson's predicament is not a pleasant one, but it is of his own making.

MAKING BLACK WHITE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is, we presume, part of the prerogative of Philadelphia lawyers, who, time out of mind, have refused to be puzzled, in their turn to puzzle other people. We confess ourselves sorely perplexed by some contradictory judicial action recently in our sister city. There are, as well as we understand it, in Philadelphia two local courts of nearly concurrent jurisdiction—the Common Pleas and the District Court—and to each, being a court of record, the naturalization of foreigners is by act of Congress delegated. Some months ago, after the (so-called) passage of the fifteenth amendment, a negro alien applied for naturalization to the District Court. The judges of this court, three in number, are pronounced Republicans, and probably members of the Union League. They are said to be thorough and accomplished lawyers and independent men. Deriving their whole jurisdiction from an act or acts of Congress, they naturally looked at the statutes and found that their power to naturalize was expressly limited to the free white man. In vain was the amendment brandished in their faces—the letter of their direct commission was too plain, and the Republican judges decided they could not naturalize the negro alien. So matters rested till within a day or two, when the Common Pleas, or rather one judge of it, was appealed to—and he, if we mistake not, a Democrat—and this is his decision:—

"The amendment commonly known as the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States swept away the distinction of color, and the section of the act approved July 14, 1870, in fact repeals as to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent so much of the act of 26th May, 1824, as limits the application of that act to "free white persons." An alien of African nativity or of African descent is therefore placed in the position of an alien being a "free white person;" if, therefore, an African or a person of African descent came into the country before he was 18 years of age, and has resided in the country as is provided by the terms of the act of Congress of May 26, 1824, he is entitled to naturalization. Satisfactory proof having been made in this case, it is my plain duty, under the amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, to administer to this petitioner the oath of allegiance.

It is not for us laymen to presume to say which is right in the view of the law—the aggregated Republican wisdom of the District Court or the sweeping Democratic audacity of him of the Common Pleas. Technical men naturally incline to that view which is cautious and guarded and guided by the letter of the law. But surely Philadelphia Democracy can no longer be charged with antipathy to the negro race when one of its distinguished jurists so gallantly comes to the rescue, and with a dash of his pen "sweeps away" mere acts of Congress, puts the negro on a footing with the Teuton and the Celt, and literally makes black by the will of Heaven white by a constitutional amendment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf3

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 3p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.
TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.
For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
9 20 6t Actuary.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 6. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw3 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.
Titles indisputable.
This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.
For further particulars apply to
E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 808 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 832 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at
9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—WITH BOARD TWO SECOND-story Communicating Rooms, with private bath attached. Also two on the third floor. Address No. 919 PINE Street. 9 21 2t*

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, WELL-lighted Room, No. 104 HUDSON'S Alley, with steam power. Apply to Adams Express Office. 9 16 6t

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
AT
Gold Prices,
EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.
FRENCH PLATES ONLY.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

SUMMIT GROVE HOUSE will be kept open During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER, at reduced rates for Board.
The convenience of this house for business men is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
All the rooms are heated and supplied with gas. Only three minutes walk from White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Bryn Mawr.
ISAAC H. EVANS,
9 17 7t* West Haverford P. O.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Democratic Senatorial Conferees of Delaware, Montgomery, and Chester counties met yesterday at the Girard House, and organized by selecting the Hon. Owen Jones for President and Mr. W. H. Hodgson for Secretary. There were placed in nomination Andrew J. Anderson, of Montgomery; Wm. Gamble, of Delaware; and Benjamin W. Jones, of Chester. After two unsuccessful ballots, the question arose as to which of the counties was entitled to the nomination according to previous understanding, and it being generally conceded that Chester was, Mr. John H. Brinton offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That Benjamin W. Jones, of Chester county, be the nominee for Senator, and we recommend him to the cordial support of the Democracy and of all conservative citizens of the district, as fitted by his practical knowledge, sound judgment, sterling integrity, and steadfastness to principle, to be a useful and influential member of the Senate of Pennsylvania

—Sarah Madden, twenty-two years old, residing in Lincoln avenue, while attempting to fill a lighted lamp with coal oil last evening, set her dress on fire, and, before the flames could be extinguished, she was dreadfully burned on the breast and shoulders. When she discovered the fire she ran into the avenue and would have burned to death but for the prompt assistance rendered by some of the neighbors, who tore her burning clothes from her body. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in great agony, her injuries being thought fatal.

—In the Second division of the Seventh ward the canvassers have refused to register colored men unless they produced as vouchers two white men. It is said that about twenty-five colored men have been thus excluded; and the allegation is that the exclusion, being by Republican officers, is in interest of one of the two disputants for the Congressional honors. Yesterday, in the Common Pleas, Mr. Christian Kneass applied to Judge Ludlow for an alternative mandamus to compel the registry of Mr. Roper, a colored man, who had been refused. The writ was granted, and made returnable on the 1st of October, when the Board of Canvassers again meet.

—Jacob McKean, a frame maker, 26 years old, while gunning yesterday at Greenwich Point, accidently shot himself in the head, causing almost instant death. He resided in Beck street.

Domestic Affairs.

—On Monday there were 123 deaths from cholera in Havana.

—The Rev. Dr. Niles is to be consecrated Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire to-day.

—The centennial anniversary of the Universalists commenced at Gloucester, Mass., yesterday.

—Charles W. Johnson, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district of St. Louis, Mo.

—The Executive mansion at Washington is rapidly being placed in proper condition for the reception of President Grant and his family.

—Fisk and Maretzek had a spirited quarrel yesterday morning at the Grand Opera House in New York, during the rehearsal of the *opera bouffe;* at the conclusion of which they dissolved their business connections.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—BATTLE NEAR THE CAPITAL AND REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY—BISMARCK ON PEACE—THE TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN FRANCE—APPEAL TO AMERICA FOR AID.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—All telegraphic communication with Paris ceased yesterday.

The journals here express apprehensions that Tours may be attacked, in which case they say the government will remove to Bordeaux.

M. Thiers started to-day on a special train for Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, inviting him in the name of the Czar to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his journey.

The wife of Bazaine is in Paris, and received a letter from her husband a few days since. It was sent out of Metz in a balloon, which fortunately fell outside the Prussian lines. Its contents have not been made public.

BRIEY, Sept. 19.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The distress is so great in the Departments of the Moselle, Meuse, Meurthe and Ardennes that the authorities have prepared an appeal for aid to all the neutral nations, especially America and England, saying the people are dependent on their crops and their cattle, and nothing is left, houses, stables and barns having been destroyed, and their fields and meadows tramped down. They have had no harvest at all; their stock has been seized and their laborers pressed into the army.

There is not even corn enough left for seed, and starvation and pestilence impend. You, our American brethren, must know the desolation in which we live, yet you have been quickly restored. Your country is naturally rich and ours is naturally poor Our resources cannot compare with yours, and consequently our sufferings are unspeakably greater. We implore you to send us aid. This appeal is signed by the mayors and other civil and ecclesiastical authorities of the numerous villages and towns between Metz, Sedan and Nancy.

ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—An engagement took place at Vissons, in which 25,000 French, massed near the northern part of the town, were attacked by 15,000 Prussians, who were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss recrossed the river in good order. The Prussians will fall back on another army corps.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Manchester Examiner says: "The report of Russia's arming is regarded as simply sensational."

The Eastern Budget, Count Beust's London organ, this evening contains a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says: "The reports that Russia has protested against any diminution of French territory is untrue.

"I can positively state that there are no signs of extraordinary activity in the military department here. The troops are all in their usual garrisons, and even the force in Poland has not been increased.

"No one believes that Russia will take any active part in the present war. The feeling, however, for France is very favorable."

General Cluseret is placarding the walls of Paris with an inflammatory address against the government.

Resolutions were passed by the government of Lyons, that in case of the surrender of Paris, her right to capitulate shall not be recognized by Lyons, and that the people will defend the country to the last.

The Paris papers compute the personal income of Napoleon at 200,000,000f.

A Florence dispatch says the Chambers will shortly convene in that city to receive the plebiscitum of the Romans.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A dispatch just received here from Bismarck, dated September 19, reiterates the previous unofficial statement that Prussia will not dictate what government France shall accept, but cannot conclude peace excepting with a government having legal authority and able to guaratee the terms to be observed.

Thiers has accomplished nothing by his appeals to prevent the dismemberment of France by neutral intervention, which was totally rejected. The only other point pressed was that the present French government is the best now possible, and if it is overthrown, it will be followed by one far more repugnant to the other Powers. Earl Granville replied that he was aware of this, but could wait.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—All the reserves have reached their regiments. The corps which has gone to storm Toul is under the Duke of Mecklenburg. General Ulrich, at Strasburg, being a Bonapartist, has greatly relaxed his zeal since the proclamation of the Republic. There are no signs of the capitulation of Metz. The cattle plague is still spreading with alarming rapidity, and cases are reported at Rheims and Nancy. Communication is uninterrupted by rail from Homburg, in the Palatinate, to Nancy. A branch road, being built around Metz, connecting Saarbruck with Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy, is nearly finished. The heavy siege guns needed at Paris cannot be carried forward until Toul is reduced.

There is strong opposition among the German liberals to the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. The tone at headquarters is indicated by a letter from General Forsyth received yesterday, saying it is hard to tell what crowd Prussia can treat with after reaching Paris. Not with the Republic, for that is a private arrangement.

A letter from Count Bismarck, dated on September 11, states that the next phase of the war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris, and after that peace. The government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of her will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed.

"I see," continues Bismarck, "that I am paraded in the columns of certain journals as having stated what those guarantees must be and what they must not be. Of course these statements are merely romance. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers, and their imagination does the rest. You know, of course, what guarantees are necessary to insure a lasting peace and to prevent ever again an aggressive war on the part of France against Germany. It is rather a military than a political question.

"The King and his friends will decide the true relation in good time. Meanwhile no overtures of peace can now be well received until the army is before Paris, but rest assured that the safety of Germany is being properly secured and peace assured. No obstacles will be placed on the part of Germany in the way of a termination of the war into which she was dragged most unwillingly, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are received and the integrity of the Fatherland guaranteed, while the people of Germany are rendered safe from any future cruel and unnecessary conflict, the slaughter from which we cannot but look upon with horror."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·46 | MOON SETS..... 1·21
SUN SETS..... 5·59 | HIGH WATER..... 10·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
C. of Lublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Sept. 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 22
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro, etc.	Sept. 22
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Gladstone, Brown, Satilla river, Ga., B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig J. Cottill, Cottill, Canning, N. S., do.
Schr Annie Frie, Smith, Saco, Westmoreland Coal Company.
Schr S. D. Hart, Burgess, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr D. Talbot, Amsbury, Mobile, Street & Co.
Schr Nile, Baker, Smyrna, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Middletown, do.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Boston, do.
Schr J. Williamson, Jr., Corson, Norfolk, do.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, Smyrna, do.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, Providence, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 80, Mozer, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Sonora, Ritter, 3 days from Centreville, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr A. H. Sample, Little, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr William Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
☞ Schr J. S. Moulton, Crowley, at this port on Sunday from St. John, N. B., is consigned to D. Trump, Son & Co.—not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 20. — Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Great North, with iron ore, for Wilmington.

Mary X., with marble, for Philadelphia.

W. & J. Thompson, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Harry Wright, Zouave, W. H. Talmage, J. W. Andrews, St. James, San Jacinto, and Bella McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 22. — The Kate Stewart, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave to-night.

14 light barges left this port last night for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 21.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Ella and Tillie and Wm. N. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

C. H. Zeigler and Lady Washington, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Harris Wilton, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

H. W. Shuman, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Pinola, with lumber, for New York.

Little Rob, with bark, for Wilmington.

John Rowe, with coal, for New Castle.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 20—10 A. M.—Two brigs and a few schooners beat out this A. M. The remainder of the fleet, about 150 in number, remain at anchor, among them brigs Adeline Richardson and B. Young, and schrs Ellen, General Banks, Addie Miller, Chloe, Mary Todd, Lamartine, Samuel Fish, and Thomas Fisk. The last three went out a week since, but were driven back by the gale.

Wind N. E.; light. Thermometer, 70.

4 P. M.—A bark and brig are passing up this P. M. Vessels in harbor unchanged. Wind E.

The following schooners are reported in the harbor: — Cohasset, Helen, Transit, Susanna Reed, Emeline Haight, James Moore, etc.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Henry Pelham, Vickery, hence, in the river, Antwerp, 7th inst.

Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Castine, Wilson, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 13th inst., lat. 57 37, long. 70 58.

Ship Saranack, Dunlevy, for Philadelphia, ent'd out at Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship Waterloo, Patterson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 3d inst.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, from New York 8th, at Queenstown 15th inst. for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Br. steamer Wisconsin, Williams, from New York 7th, at Queenstown 16th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Br. steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from New York 8th, at Queenstown 19th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamers City of London and City of Cork, from New York, at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamer Idaho, Price, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst. for New York.

Steamer Parana, Wilkinson, at Havre 3d inst. fm London, and sailed 4th for New York.

Steamer Ville de Paris, Surmont, from Havre 10th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, from Wilmington, N.C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Alaska, Gray, cleared at New York yesterday for Aspinwall.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, at Havana 14th inst. from New York via Nassau.

Steamer Varuna, Spencer, at Galveston 19th inst. from New York.

Steamer Ashland, Beckett, at Galveston 12th inst. from New York.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, at New Orleans 19th inst. from New York.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, s'd from Providence 17th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Thompson, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Bark Linda, Smith, hence, at Bristol 6th inst.

Bark Brunswick, Fitts, hence for Memel, sailed from Falmouth 3d inst.

Bark Fanny, Carver, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Falmouth 3d inst.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, hence for London, at Deal 3d inst., and proceeded.

Bark Guiseppe, Carao, hence, at Genoa 2d inst, via Leghorn.

Bark Martha Bowker, Goodburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dunkirk 3d inst., and was at anchor off Deal next day.

Bark Arcadia, Larsen, hence, at Liverpool 3d inst.

Bark Alice M. Minot, Lowell, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.

Bark James Muir, Rogers, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 3d inst.

Bark Nebo, Sandberg, hence, in the roads, Antwerp, 7th inst.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 31st ult.

Bark Aladdin, Evansen, hence, at Stockholm 29th ultimo.

Br. bark Calderbank, with 3600 bags coffee, cleared at Rio 29d ult. for Delaware Breakwater, for orders.

N. G. bark H. Upmann, Schwartz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 13th inst.

Brig Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 5th inst.

Brig Josephine, Skinner, hence, at Galveston 13th instant.

Schrs Moses Patton, Harding, and Maria Foss, Hoyt, hence, at Bangor 17th inst.

Schr Fred. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 17th inst.

Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, hence, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schrs Fannie Warner, Russell, from Portland, Ct., for Philadelphia; Alexandria, Baker, hence for New Haven; and James Bradley, Bradley, do. for Hartford, passed through Hell Gate 19th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Sabino, at Providence 16th inst. from Philadelphia, was run into near Fort Mifflin, 10th inst. by brig Etta M. Tucker, and had jibboom and all her headgear carried away. The Sabino was beating down the river, while the E. M. Tucker was running up with a fair wind. Captain Currier says:—"The Tucker should have gone under the Sabino's stern, and avoided all trouble."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.
9 15 6t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Furnishing Bartholomew's System of Drawing," and "Webster's Dictionaries," to the Board of Public Education, will be received at the Office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, September 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLOWELL, Secretary.
9 17 stuw3t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.
1 27tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.
3 15

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.
4 1

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color Costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, is ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office, 122 N. 4th St.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 17 tuths1

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870..... 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[6 13fmw

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.
4 5

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octt. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 120 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

SOME months ago the Democratic party looked forward with much confidence to decided changes in their favor in every portion of the Union, and their organs freely boasted that the Republicans would be in a minority in the next Congress. So far as the Southern States are concerned there appears to have been a tolerably fair ground for these expectations. All the talent and energy of the unreconstructed Rebel leaders have been concentrated upon the task of distracting the new Republican organizations of the South, and their efforts have in too many instances been crowned with considerable success. When we remember, however, that it is only a few years since Republicanism was transplanted to Dixie's Land, and that it has had to contend not only against the passions engendered by the war, but against prejudices and predilections as old as the Government itself, we have little reason to be surprised at the partial success of the machinations of the cunning Rebel politicians. In spite of all they have done there still remains the germ of a substantial Republican organization in States where a few years ago no man dared to publicly advocate Republican principles; and as the constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage upon colored men is about to go into operation this year, for the first time, in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, there is a fair prospect that some of the Republican losses in States farther South may be made up by changes in these Commonwealths. There are also signs of a reaction favorable to the Republican party in some of the Southern States, and it is by no means improbable that a considerable portion of the ground lost by mismanagement, extravagance, and dissensions may be regained. On the whole, while the experiment of creating a dominant Republican party in an immense region where not a trace of that organization existed before the war has not been thoroughly successful, it has still accomplished as much as could have been reasonably expected; and now, since the dangers to be avoided are well known and the means of ensuring future triumphs well ascertained, it is to be hoped that a considerable proportion of the future Congressional delegations from the South will consist of Republican members.

In the loyal North the Democratic anticipations of important changes in their favor have not been realized. Maine and Vermont have given their usual Republican majorities. In New York the Democratic strength will be more likely to be diminished than increased; and in the Western States the Republicans now feel quite certain of carrying close districts which were confidently claimed by the Democrats a few weeks ago. If the dissensions which exist in a few districts in Pennsylvania can be healed, there is no good reason why the Democrats should make any material gains in this State.

The Democratic party has failed so wofully of late years in its comprehension of the true interests and feelings of the American people, and it has outraged their patriotic instincts so grossly that voters are loth to trust its leaders with power; while the wonderful energy and skill displayed by the Republicans in combatting and surmounting extraordinary military, financial, and political difficulties have justly secured for them a hold upon public confidence which even the blunders and shortcomings of bad legislators and of some of the minor officials have not yet materially weakened.

The Democrats have been radically wrong in principle as well as in action, while the Republicans have done so many good and great things that subordinate errrors are cheerfully condoned.

The drift of public sentiment in the North is clearly in favor of a prolongation of Republican power; and the most serious danger that menaces the future ascendency of the Republican party is that arising from the occasional nomination and election of incompetent or corrupt candidates. On all the main issues of the past it has been faithful to the people; and if it is wise enough to continue this fidelity, to keep pace with the times, to boldly meet new issues as they arise, and to seek worthy nominees for all important positions, it will long continue to be the dominant organization of the country.

MANUFACTURING ENTHUSIASM.

THERE are certain travelling managers who appear to be powerfully impressed with an idea of the unlimited gullibility of the American public, and not only their willingness but their eager desire to lavish their greenbacks without stint upon the happy individual who has in charge some dramatic, musical, or other attraction, provided he is able by hook or by crook to get up the appearance of an excitement and obtain some kind of an endorsement in New York. An actor or singer whose praises have been trumpeted by the New York press is considered a sure card for Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and in the train of these cities all the towns and villages from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The entire continent is expected to fall down and worship the idols of New York, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the standard of artistic, dramatic, musical, and literary culture is lower in that pretentious town than in either Philadelphia or Boston, not to speak of the other great cities of the Union. That the critical opinions of New York are at least unreliable, if not absolutely worthless, has been demonstrated so often in Philadelphia that our citizens have earned the right to be suspicious of any attraction that appeals to their patronage on the strength of Gothamite encomiums. Singers that New York has apparently gone into raptures over have failed to create sensations in Philadelphia after their first appearance simply because they have been found to be undeserving of the praises bestowed upon them; and the same may be said of dramatic artists and attractions of every description. Managers have gnashed their teeth with anguish at finding Philadelphia audiences exercising a cool and dispassionate judgment for themselves, without regard to New York puffery; and while it is not to be denied that we have been humbugged pretty often, it is nevertheless creditable to the culture of Philadelphia that the purchased enthusiasm of New York has on many occasions, especially with regard to matters that call for the exercise of real artistic taste, produced little or no impression. We say purchased enthusiasm, for it is a well-known fact that managers who import European musical and dramatic celebrities make use of New York to advertise their attractions for the whole country. In very many instances there is no expectation of making money in New York, but, on the contrary, cash is paid out there in every direction, not merely to the newspapers, but to anybody and everybody who will aid in getting up the appearance of an excitement by means of which the curiosity of the public outside of New York is to be stimulated.

Barnum was the grand master of this kind of puffery, and none of his successors in the business of humbuggery have been able to improve upon the devices which he invented. There are thousands of our citizens who have a vivid recollection of the manner in which Jenny Lind was Barnumized, and it is certainly calculated to excite a smile to read the notices of serenades, torchlight processions, and all the other schemes for obtaining publicity invented by the great Phineas T. revived at this day by another manager in behalf of the enterprise in which he has embarked with another Swedish songstress. The lady in question is, so far as we are able to judge from apparently disinterested European criticisms, written before she had any intention of coming to America, an artist of superior abilities, but her appearance on these shores is not a matter of such importance that all her movements should be chronicled by the New York papers and telegraphed all over the country with the expectation that the "provincial press" will, as a matter of course, accept them for gospel and publish them gratis for the benefit of the managerial exchequer.

If the singer in question appears in this city, she will undoubtedly be applauded by the public in the heartiest manner if she at all equals what we have a right to expect from her European reputation, but really we must be excused from accepting her merits in advance on the strength of the suspicious enthusiasm that greeted her arrival in New York, and the reports of her brilliant successes in that city which managerial strategy is circulating in this locality. It is a serious question whether the American public have not had quite enough of this Barnumization of actors and singers, and the American newspapers quite enough of advertising gratuitously entertainments in which they have no special interest. Have we yet arrived at that point of civilization and artistic culture that we are able to form deliberate judgements of our own without being influenced by the interested opinions of the advertisement-writer and bill-poster? We think we have; and the Philadelphia public only a few months ago proved conclusively that it was competent to reduce an actor who had the advantage of a puff preliminary from no less a pen than that of Charles Dickens from the lofty pinnacle where Dickens and the newspapers of New York and Boston had placed him to his own proper level, and it only needed one performance here to decide that, instead of being the greatest and most intellectual histrionic artists of the day, he was merely a good melodramatic actor, who was very far from being the equal of the leading artists of the American stage.

Since Parepa has left us, we will be more than ever glad to welcome a really first-class singer to our Academy of Music, and for the sake of the lovers of music we hope sincerely that the young Swede now warbling in New York may surpass the most extravagant expectations that have been formed with regard to her; but it is at least well to keep our judgment unbiased, and it will be a more pleasurable disappointment to find her better than was imagined than to have her fall below our ideal.

—Count Renard, the Civil Governor of Alsace, and Count Fenckle of Donnersmark, are both from Upper Silesia. Count Renard is the wealthiest man in all Prussia, and pays income tax upon nearly $1,000,000 yearly. The other Governor is also extremely rich. In politics, Count Renard belongs to the Free Conservative party; Count Fenckel to the National Liberals. Both Governors are Catholics.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **OUR CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.**

There are so many disparaging statements made by persons in all parts of the city, not a few of whom profess to have knowledge of the matters of which they speak, against the fitness of our candidate for Judge of the District Court, James Lynd, Esq., that many members of the party are becoming dissatisfied with his nomination. Are these things true or untrue? Cannot somebody enlighten the public?

It A REPUBLICAN.

☞ TO THE PATRONS OF OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Call at any time and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Designs and Fabrics for Fall, and samples of any goods that may not be yet in stock. The styles for this season are to be very beautiful, and we are making the most elaborate preparation to give you perfect satisfaction in every particular.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870, THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON, General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street,

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,

9 19 mwtht01 No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

9 21 26 30 oc 3 5

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to the Mount Vernon schoolhouse, in the Third ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

9 21 26 30 oc 3 5

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, said schoolhouse to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

9 21 26 30oc3 5

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADALPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON Street. 9 21 4t*

BOARD WANTEDS Y A PRESBYTERIAN Minister and his Wife. Location Spruce to Pine, Twentieth to Twenty-second streets. Address "M. P.," this office. 9 21 3t*

CLOTHING.

FALL CAMPAIGN OPEN!

WIDE OPEN!
OPEN ALL THE WAY!!!
OPEN IN EARNEST!!!!

In announcing our offering of FINE FALL CLOTHING, to clothe the public with this fall, we respectfully state that

We are Gratified

With the confidence and esteem reposed in us by the public.

WE ARE HAPPY

To state that the public appreciate our enterprise in keeping them supplied with the best of clothes at the lowest of prices.

WE ARE DETERMINED

To spare no effort to keep up our reputation for furnishing really reliable articles to our customers.

WE WILL DO BATTLE

Against high prices and poorly made Clothing! Against monopolies of every kind.

WE WILL GIVE

Every man his Dollar's worth of Clothes for his Dollar's worth of money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats	$10·00
Fall Overcoats	12·00
Fall Overcoats	14·00
Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined	18·00

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts, PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office, No. 122 South SECOND Street, AT THEIR COAL YARDS, No. 904 RICHMOND Street, 8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond, Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave., 9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY, No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 1811 DELANCY PLACE. Possession on the 29th inst. Open.

JOHN B. COLAHAN, 9 21 3t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

NEW INVENTION TO SAVE LIFE.—GLASS Lamps encased in Brass, with Sir Humphrey Davy's safety appliance, cannot be exploded, broken, or corroded by the most dangerous oil that may be put in them. M. B. DYOTT, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, No. 114 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut. 1t

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FALL, 1870.

Notwithstanding the complications caused by the European war, which has very materially interfered with the filling of large numbers of orders in French fabrics for the American market and probable scarcity in Choice Goods, H. C. & CO., by placing their orders with the Manufacturers early, are enabled to offer all the most desirable productions for this season, including

DRAP DE NICE, In New Shades and Cloth Colers.
DRAP DE FRANCE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
FRENCH CASHMERES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
CASIMER, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
DRAP D'IMPERIAL, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
SILK EPINGLES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
OTTOMAN CORDS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
COATALINE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
ENGLISH SATINE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
IRISH POPLINS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
FRENCH MERINOES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
SERGE D'AUMALE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

ALSO,

WORSTED PLAIDS, in Gay Colors.
WORSTED PLAIDS, in Cloth Colors for Walking Suits.

OUR SILK STOCK WILL CONTAIN

RICH POULT DE SOIES, New Shades.
RICH GROS DE LONDRES, New Shades.
RICH FAILLES, New Shades.
RICH VELOUR OTTOMANS, New Shades.
NEW STYLES FANCY STRIPES.

And in BLACK SILKS all the best makes in every variety and price. These have been purchased during the troubles in Lyons and will be sold to our customers cheap.

NOTICE.

We shall take no advantage of the anticipated scarcity, but confine ourselves strictly to moderate prices.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

OF

CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

☞ **GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,**

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,

Successors to J. E. Gould,

No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,

Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

DRY GOODS.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.

Shawls, Plushes, and Velveteens.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites particular attention to his Cloaking Velvets, being the best Lyons Goods,

28-INCH VELVETS,
32-INCH VELVETS,
36-INCH VELVETS,
40-INCH VELVETS.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
NEW STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPES,
VERY RICH PLAIDS,
LONG BLACK THIBET, ETC.

PLUSHES of our own importation just received.
THREE SHADES BLUE PLUSH.
BLACK AND GREEN PLUSH.
BROWNS AND OTHER SHADES.

VELVETEENS OF SILK FINISH.
BLACK AND COLORED CORDED SATINS for Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN SATINS for Trimming purposes.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

BOARDING.

MRS. KEARFOTT, NO. 318 SOUTH BROAD Street, near SPRUCE, having recently taken this house, has it newly and handsomely furnished for boarders. Fine suits of rooms with baths. 9 21 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music Shakespeare's historical tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* will, we are assured, be performed this evening, Mr. J. E. McDonough having volunteered to assume the *role* of "Casca" in place of Mr. Mark Smith. The entire company is now in the city, and we believe that the public can rest assured that there will be no disappointment this time. The cast for *Julius Cæsar* is a very strong one, and a performance of unusual excellence may be expected.

At the Walnut Mr. Forrest will personate "Macbeth" this evening.

At the Arch *Fernande* will be performed this evening.

At the Chesnut the Lingard combination will appear this evening in an entirely new programme of petite comedy and eccentric sketches.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House a variety of entertainig features will be presented this evening.

At the Arch Street Opera House an attractive programme is announced for this evening.

At the American a variety performance will be given this evening.

The Handel and Haydn Society.—The directors of the Handel and Haydn Society have secured the new Music Hall No. 445 North Fifth street, below Noble, as a rehearsal-room during the present season. This location is expected to prove more agreeable and convenient in every way, especially to the lady members of the society, than the old one in Washington Hall, and it is hoped that the change will aid in exciting a new interest in the association. The first rehearsal of the season took place last evening, when the society began to practice for the oratorio of *Daniel*, which will be produced at the Academy of Music on the 1st of December.

[COMMUNICATED.]

William M. Bunn.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—Your well-known independence, and the fact that the columns of your journal are at all times open to an expression of "voices from the people," justify and encourage me in venturing to say a few words in favor of a gentleman who has many times offered the shield of his body for the protection of our Government, when it was so ruthlessly assailed by the traitors who sought its destruction. Appreciating that The Evening Telegraph is an independent journal, I do not, of course, lose sight of the fact that you have no candidates to whose interest you are bound; but as I have ever found you, personally and as an editor, ready to espouse the cause of any one who is persecuted, I feel assured you will admit this hastily-written communication into your columns.

Enemies, political and personal, have raised a "hue and cry" against William M. Bunn, the Republican candidate for Register of Wills. What for? On what account? What has he done to merit the crusade that has been instituted against him? Can any one tell? So far as I am informed, and I have watched the matter closely, there is absolutely no basis for a charge against either the integrity, the moral character, or the political fidelity of Mr. Bunn. It was charged against him that he obtained his nomination by fraud, and that the convention was "packed." I was a member of that convention, Mr. Editor, and although not elected to it in the interest of any particular person, I was the friend of Mr. Moran; but I must say, if you will allow me, that I was never in a convention where the choice of the members was more fairly and deliberately made known.

Now, who is this Mr. Bunn? A modest and rather unassuming gentleman, who served the ordinary time of apprenticeship to the the business of a carver. His employer sent him out into the world as a good workman and an honest man, and immediately thereafter the Government called for troops to sustain it against the rebels who sought its destruction. Mr. Bunn, as did thousands of other young men, responded to this call, and for three years fought his way under the flag of the Union, until, wounded and in an almost dying condition, he came to a halt in that pest house of the South known as the Libby Prison. On his return home, or shortly afterwards, he was elected as a member of the Legislature, and I challenge any man to produce a better record as a member than his.

Mr. Bunn seeks an office for which he is altogether capable. Brave in the army, he is in civil life prudent and discreet, and will fill the office to which he aspires with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. "A True Republican."

CITY ITEMS.

Fall Overcoats.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street.

A Cross Husband.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you, I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without Plantation Bitters in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

85 Cent Ladies' Vest.
85 Cent Ladies' Vest
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
One Dollar Ladies' Vest,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 Vest,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
Men's Underwear—Prices Reduced.
60 Cents—Men's Good Quality Shirts.
75 Cents—Sightly Heavy Shirts.
$1 Shirts—Best Offered.
$1 40—Fine Merino, Well Made.
$1 60—Fine Saxony, Worth More.
Children's Wear—Prices Reduced.
John M. Finn,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

Ten Cent Zephyr.
Ten Cent Zephyr.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
John M. Finn,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

We should judge from the tone of our exchanges that the whole country is becoming excited over the great Ball set in motion by Rockhill & Wilson this Fall. They all speak in the most enthusiastic manner of their tremendous and beautiful Fall and Winter stock, and especially their all-Wool $15 fall and winter suits. We cheerfully indorse the above, and recommend all in want of beautiful and cheap clothing to give them a call at Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Those who cannot make it convenient to visit the city can have samples sent, with full description for measuring, and suits forwarded at the shortest notice. A perfect fit guaranteed.
Rockhill & Wilson,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Excellent Menu of the American House, Boston, commends itself to the traveller. The location is unsurpassed for parties either on business or pleasure, and its accommodations unequalled.

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.—If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with Sozodont, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

Mr. William W. Cassidy, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

Promptness, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"Spalding's Glue," handy and useful.

MARRIED.

Harrison—Fay.—On September 20, 1870, by the Rev. Edward A. Foggo, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, Mr. George R. Harrison, of Pottstown, Pa., to Miss Clara Fay, third daughter of Theodore V. Fay, Esq., of Europe. No cards.

DIED.

Hoeckley.—On Monday, September 19th, at his residence, Chestnut Grove, Media, J. Herman Hoeckley, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery. **

Rinedoller.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Rinedoller, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Durbin Rinedoller, No. 768 South Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

Wilstach.—At Saratoga, New York, September 17th, William P. Wilstach, Esq., aged 54 years.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday afternoon, September 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of P. Bussier, No. 1630 Arch street. $$$

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

American Academy of Music.

Leonard Grover..... Lessee and Manager
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 21,
MOST POSITIVELY
first appearance of the
GREAT DRAMATIC CONGRESS,
in Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as..... .....Brutus
Believed his greatest impersonation.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as..... .....Cassius
In which he has achieved great renown.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as.....Marc Antony
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH as.....Casca
(Kindly assumed in consequence of indisposition.)
Mr. CHARLES P. MORTON as.....Julius Cæsar
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as.....Octavius Cæsar
and
Madame PONISI as.....Portia
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as.....Calphurnia
The remaining parts of this great cast most ably sustained.
In consequence of the indisposition of one of the members of the Combination, the popular American Actor,
MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH,
has kindly consented to assume the character of Casca.
The first performance of this great Tragedy will positively take place
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 21.
ADMISSION, 50c. SECURED SEATS, 25c. extra. AMPHITHEATRE, 25c.
Monday's Secured Seats good for this Wednesday evening. Tuesday's for Thursday.
Seats secured at Academy Box Office and BONER'S Music Store. 9 21

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

Sterling Silver.

TABLE SILVER. FORKS AND SPOONS.

FLEUR DE LIS.
ALHAMBRA.
ANTIQUE.
COTTAGE.
KINGS'.
GRECIAN.
ROSETTE.
ENGRAVED.
LOUIS XIV.

Sterling Silver.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PIECES FOR BRIDAL PRESENTATION. [9 19 3t4p

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

BRITISH STERLING STANDARD.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

SOLID STERLING SILVER.

925-thousandths fine in TABLE WARES of every description.

Especial attention is called to an unusually large stock of

Knives, Forks, and Spoons.

FLORENTINE, ARABESQUE, ANTIQUE, COTTAGE, ENGRAVED, and KINGS'

Patterns, arranged in handsome cases of *Maple, Walnut,* and *Morocco,* in

TWO, FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX DOZENS EACH,

designed as

WEDDING GIFTS.

Also, an immense variety of [S 5 fmwtfrp

FANCY SILVER,

SUITED FOR PRESENTS.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLACK SILKS.

DRESS GOODS.

It is conceded by the leading houses, both here and in New York, that at the present time our retail prices are lower than the IDENTICAL GOODS ARE BEING SOLD AT BY THE LARGE WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Our patrons and the public will at once see the great advantage we possess over those whose stocks have been recently purchased.

It only remains for us to add that we shall keep the low scale of prices until our present stock is exhausted, thereby giving our customers the advantage of our EARLY and FORTUNATE purchases.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the office of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No. 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOW EDGMENTS taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

Dobbins' Hair Renewer will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

Dobbins' Hair Renewer is beautifully transparent.

Dobbins' Hair Renewer restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

Dobbins' Hair Renewer is altogether unlike any other.

Dobbins' Hair Renewer is prepared only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

Dobbins' Hair Renewer is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

No toilet complete without Dobbins' Hair Renewer. 9 3 4p6m

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S

Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 327 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.

FOX & LANSDALE,
No. 528 LOCUST Street and
9 19 mw 21* No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

NEW

Designs,

NEW

Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

SEDAN.

The Great Defeat.

Dr. Russell's Description of the Finishing Stroke to MacMahon's Army.

Dr. W. H. Russell sends the following account of the battle of Sedan, and the scenes on the field, to the London *Times*. He writes from Donchery on Sept. 3:—

The greatest event of our time has occurred under the eyes of those who saw the battle of Sedan. I think the British public must have had enough of battle-field horrors and hospital scenes. There will be plenty of letters describing *Kranken-tragers*, burial parties, wounded men, heaps of dead, the hideous reverse of the medal on the other side of which are the bright emblazonments of glory and victory. I will not dwell on the topic, but ask your readers to be content with the assurance that no human eye ever rested on such revolting objects as were presented by the battle-fields around Sedan. Let them fancy masses of colored rags glued together with blood and brains, and pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones. Let them conceive men's bodies without heads, legs without bodies, heaps of human entrails attached to red and blue cloth, and disembowelled corpses in uniform, bodies lying about in all attitudes,

WITH SKULLS SHATTERED, FACES BLOWN OFF, HIPS SMASHED,

bones, flesh, and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extending for miles, not very thick in any one place, but recurring perpetually for weary hours, and then they cannot, with the most vivid imagination, came up to the sickening reality of that butchery. No nightmare could be so frightful. Several times I came on spots where there were two horses lying dead together in harness, killed by the same fragment. Several times I saw four, five, and six men, four, five, and six horses, all killed by the explosion of one projectile, and in one place there lay no less than eight French soldiers who must have been struck down by the bursting of a shell over a company, for they lay all round in a circle with their feet inwards, each shattered in the head or chest by a piece of shell and no other dead being within a hundred yards of them. A curious and to me unaccountable phenomenon was the blackness of most of the faces of the dead. Decomposition had not set in, for they were killed only the day before. Another circumstance which struck me was the expression of agony on many faces. Death by the bayonet is agonizing, and those who die by steel, open-eyed and open-mouthed, have an expression of pain on the features, with protruding tongue. A musket ball, which is at once vital, does not seem to cause much pain, and the features are composed and quiet, sometimes with a sweet smile on the lips. But the prevailing expression on this field of the faces which were not mutilated was one of terror and of agony unutterable. There must have been a hell of torture raging within that semicircle in which the earth was torn asunder from all sides with a real tempest of iron hissing, and screeching, and bursting into the heavy masses at the hands of an unseen enemy. I cannot imagine anything so trying to the bravest man as to meet death almost ingloriously in such a scene as that—nothing so maddening to soldiers as to be annihilated without a chance of vengeance—nothing so awful to the fugitive as to see his comrades blown to fragments all around him. It is well that wives and mothers and fond sisters were spared the sight of their beloved ones, and it is well that in France it is only mothers and sisters who will have to deplore the slain. Whether the Prussians buried their dead early—the night of the battle itself—or not I cannot tell, but their losses were almost nothing if they were to be estimated by the number of bodies on the field. Soldiers well know how deceptive is the appearance of ground viewed from an elevated point; and during the battle which raged for fifteen miles before and around us there were outbursts of firing from valleys and knolls which seemed purposeless, but which were at once explained when the positions were gained. I was surprised, knowing the French had capitulated, and that the Emperor had surrendered, to see great columns of the German army in motion towards the heights over the Meuse, and the Sixth Corps and the Bavarian Corps, in reserve, hastening up in the same direction. But it seems that

GENERAL WIMPFFEN, WHEN HE HEARD THE TERMS,

declared that he would die sooner than sign them. He could not think his situation was so desperate. He was informed that if he preferred the destruction of his army it was his own affair; but to show him that such destruction was inevitable, maps were produced and the position and force of the corps of the German army and of its batteries indicated. If at noon the capitulations were not agreed to, the attack on Sedan would commence.

General Wimpffen was in a deplorable condition, and one which his brave enemies commiserated. He had arrived only two days before from Algeria. He found an army already beaten to his hands. Marshal MacMahon was wounded early in the day, struck in the back and hip by a piece of shell or ball, and Wimpffen had to take command of the troops without knowing the Marshal's plans, or even the disposition of the corps on the plateaux over Sedan, except through others. "And now my name will go down linked with a humiliating capitulation for all time!" To make assurance doubly sure, and to show that the *gros bataillons* were on the side of the victors, this display of force was made all around Sedan, and when I got to the heights of Donchery the plains at our feet were covered with the masses of the Prussian army. The Wurtembergers had come up from the direction of Mezieres; the Bavarians were on the right of the second army. The hill-tops were black with troops, and all along them clustered the batteries in position. It was not a bright day, but the atmosphere was clear, and the position of the French admitted of their further study. The Meuse twists in such an extraordinary way that no one would suspect its stream runs in many places right across what seems a continuous champaign and undulating land, and thus it was that the semicircular bluff above the village of Floing, on which the cavalry charges and many most interesting episodes of the fight went on, comes close to the bluff over Donchery, although the road to it must wind for six or seven miles by the banks of the river, in a course which cannot be seen from the bluff. North of Floing stands a mamelon, or conical hill, with a fenced patch of forests (firs) on the summit. At each side of this wood the Prussian batteries, which brought such ruin on the defenders of the intrenched plateau over Floing, were established. This hill is about three-quarters of a mile from the bridge over Floing, and inside the ridge the French were intrenched—a breastwork taking the natural line of the slope, and a series of detached *epaulements* being formed higher up. Now, it is purely the old story of Chlum over again. *Generals ought to watch the weather.* It may be true that MacMahon's force did not permit him to occupy the mamelon. In that case his position was very weak on the northwest; but it was worth making a strenuous effort to do it. At all events, he should have got a great strength of artillery to sweep it and check Prussian occupation.

BUT IT WAS A FOGGY MORNING.

The weather, as well as the *gros bataillons*, helped the Prussians. Their advance and their passage of the Meuse below Donchery by two pontoon bridges were unnoticed; so, apparently, was their approach to the wood. The force which Marshal MacMahon had at his disposal consisted of the First, Fifth, Seventh, and Twelfth Corps, with part of the Sixth Corps. It was thought that they may have reached 110,000 men, with 460 guns, but I have no precise information as to their strength in either, nor will it be known for some days. It is almost ridiculous to suppose that MacMahon, with an enormous army under his nose, and with a river between him and them, should not have watched most jealously the slightest indication of an intention to throw pontoons across, and have tried to vex and defeat it; but the Prussians believe he was not informed of the existence of the bridges, and that their appearance before Floing was almost a surprise. *Everything about the war is a surprise from beginning to end.* The prisoners say it was believed they could hold out for five weeks in the intrenched position they had made. The batteries of the 5th and 11th Army Corps demolished their confidence. From the plateau of Floing the ground falls towards the Meuse, but retains its elevation and bluff-like formations towards the north, cut by several deep ravines running generally north and south. In one of these hollows, sweeping in a semicircle towards Sedan, lie the villages of La Chapelle, Illey, Givonne, &c. Woods on the summits of the ridges or sections formed by ravines conceal the features of the country from a general view. Sedan itself screens a good deal of the field from the eye. On the right, towards Bezeilles and over the road by which the Prince of Saxony advanced, the woods are so thick as to look like a continuous forest.

THE POSITION.

Any one with a good map (Reyman's Special Karte will do) can get an idea of the position and nature of the ground by filling the line from Cazal by Floing, and so on round by Givonne to Bazeilles, and he can mark the effect in cutting up the ground of the two little rivulets which flow into the Meuse east of Sedan. There were outposts in the villages towards Mouzon, but generally the ground held by the French was included within this semicircular line. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, consisting of three corps and of the Prussian Guards, came from the east side, and had to deal with the principal force of the French. It was at one time exposed to an offensive movement, and had to attack positions most savagely defended, including those which covered the depots. One division of this army was not engaged at all, but the losses were severe. (One battalion of the Queen's Regiment of the Guards, the Augusta, lost 28 officers and 500 men.) The Bavarians attacked Bazeilles and the works of Sedan. Of the Crown Prince's army on the west only the 5th and 11th Corps attacked, and all the divisions of these were not equally engaged. The Wurtembergers watched Mezieres towards Donchery on the left, covering the bridges. The 6th Army Corps was in reserve. Altogether there were about 170,000 men engaged and in reserve on the attacking force at the very least, and if we take MacMahon to have had 110,000, and count the prisoners and capitulated 90,000 off, there remain 20,000 to be accounted for as killed or wounded. The disparity in force was, however, more than compensated by the position held by the French as long as it was not bulged in or contracted; but as soon as they allowed their line to be forced they were exposed to a converging fire from the semicircle closing in from east and west and north, and put in desperate straits. Then there only remained the chance of breaking the fence and of forcing back one or other army, and their efforts were directed to repulse the Crown Prince of Saxony, with the result known by this time to all the world. The Prussian guns were

AS SUPERIOR IN NUMBER AS IN POWER;

in fact, if Marshal MacMahon could, he ought to have evaded an encounter with such a force, and would have done so. But what men call fate was upon his track. The genius of Prussia, in the heads of two men, was, humanly speaking, irresistible. The Emperor and his army were hunted down, fenced in, brought to battle, and overwhelmed in a vast ruin, of which mankind will speak and read as long as history endures.

THE PRISONERS.

Beyond the town a strange scene presented itself. In the large fields near the railway station there was a body of French prisoners, unwounded, fenced in by a line of Wurtembergers. They were about 2000 in number, and were of several different regiments, comprising all arms, drawn up as if in military order to receive rations, their officers taking down their names and calling out their numbers. They were a remarkable fine body of men, taking them all in all. Many were too young—mere boys, but even in their depression, after a night of cold, after a day of terrible trial, they had that military as distinguished from a warlike air which is characteristic of the race,

A CONTRAST TO THE SLOUCHING, SHAMBLING

look of the men who were guarding them. Turcos and zouaves, lancers, chasseurs d'Afrique, hussars, cuirassiers, artillerymen, chasseurs, and line were there in ranks, many lying down, others fast asleep—let us hope, happy in their dreams, poor wretches! They had nearly all their great coats and cloaks, but the miserable throng looked as gay as a flower-garden, owing to the variety of kepis, turbans, and shakos. Further on lay a great spoil of the Prussian proper—a quadrangle filled with an army without arms—as many men as we can show royalty on a field-day at Aldershott, probably twelve thousand men—such a spectacle I have never seen yet in my life. There seemed to be whole battalions of them—five hundred and six hundred of single regiments. It is very unwise in a civilian to speak with prisoners of war if he has not authority to do so. Sentries are very jealous on that score, so I could not make inquiries. The men were passive and quiet—no movement, no voices in the multitude. Outside, here and there, like sheep seeking to regain the flock, were wounded men limping in twos, as if for company's sake, quite free, as their captors knew that a man wounded is too sensible to flee from his only chance of care and care and food. Streaming along the road, there was almost a procession of such objects, now Prussians, now French, and now a Prussian and a Frenchman together, with shattered hands or limping gait or horrid face wounds. I made for Floing in order to begin

THE REVIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The road was crowded with regiments and ammunition wagons, and, to my wonder, I saw it winding for three or four miles by the river bank towards the village or little town, the steeple of which looks very near from the Prince's hill. About a mile outside the village, on the roadside, I came upon dead horses, and then I remembered the dust, the firing of the Prussian infantry, and the wild confusion of what I thought was a rush of runaway steeds. And so it was, but the riders lay further on—cuirassiers and lancers, who had either attempted to cut their way through or had fallen in pursuit of the Prussians. I regret to say that the sheets I sent from the field contained my notes of the times of the occurrences I observed, as I cannot now remember them. There were many cuirasses strewed in the field and by the roadside outside Floing, and here and there among the turnips, wurzel, and potatoes, which the Prussians were gathering, lay dead men—all French. But there were *pickel haubes* and needle-guns lying about also, and multitudes of cowhide knapsacks. After a most irritating ride, getting over useless ground, I got into the village, which lies directly under the cliff-like side of the plateau. From the south side there is a steep stony lane, a continuation of it winding up north to it again. The side is in places scraped for patches of vines and vegetables, fenced with stone walls, and enclosures round small cabins. Floing was full of wounded men. The white flag and red cross floated all around; but it needed not that to tell there were victims of the fight here, for pale faces and bandaged limbs were at every doorway and window. The Place was almost impassable, owing to a wreck of arms, chassepots, needle-guns, helmets, swords, accoutrements, bayonets, knapsacks, littered all over with regimental accounts, papers, "*livrets*"—here and there wagons and commissariat carts, ammunition boxes, tumbrils—things that had cost poor Frenchmen far away a great deal of money, for which there was a barren return indeed. I pressed my horse up the steep, the beast sniffling and starting at the dead chargers which lay tumbled over in the fatal onset. Some Prussians were lying in the little churchyard covered with blankets and wreaths of flowers on the breasts till the grave-diggers came; rude crosses marked mounds which showed where they had done their work; a few hundred yards and there came in view the *epaulement;* over the ridges inside were rows of French. The ground behind was rent in every direction and scarred by shell.

THE SEAMS AND FRAGMENTS AND FURROWS

told how they had met their death. Many were buried by the simple process of throwing down the bank. It is very likely there were many men there who had dug their own graves, singing and laughing all the while. These men had all been clean destroyed by the batteries on the mamelon, and were thus rendered unable to prevent the advance of the Prussian infantry to the village and up the slopes. The ground on the top is partly in cultivation—turnips, carrots, and potatoes—which the Prussians were digging up; and the plateau was dotted with burial parties, medical men, and idlers. The dead were generally bootless, stockings and footgear gone, coats were torn open, pockets turned inside out by plunderers. About 12 o'clock, while I was on the plateau, a squad of the gendarmerie swept off the stragglers and ordered them to bury the dead. An irregular line of dead horses almost at right angles to the line of the *epaulement* indicated the position of the French batteries, which made a long and gallant but ineffectual attempt to check the murderous Prussian guns, flanking and raking it from the ridge beyond, at the same time that it was torn to pieces by the batteries posted on the mamelon. Men of the 32d French and the 83d Prussian, the 37th and 89th French, were lying together. A few Prussians scattered on the trampled earth indicated the site of the first and successful charge. Further on towards the river there was evidence of the terrible retribution. Such heaps of horses, gray and white! And here were the luckless riders as they fell—Chasseurs d'Afrique, in light blue; men with red kepis, marked "1.," with blue band, and peaks lined with green, whom I conjecture to have been hussars, and men in light blue, with white facings; the luckless 4th Regiment of Lancers, the 8th Lancers, not more fortunate, what once belonged to the life and beauty of the gallant brigade which had tested the lance against the needle-gun. Among these bodies, which were not thick, but scattered all over the plain, lay men of the 6th Artillery Regiment. Near them was a sort of earthwork, very rude, with embrasures, six in number, for mitrailleuses, with a profusion of empty cartridge cases all about it. The direction of the two charges—the very formation of the Prussian companies which met them—could be traced, and then the course of the flying cavalry round the flanks in a vain attempt to escape and reform. On this field there were here and there wounded men moving uneasily in the blankets around them, and waiting for the arrival of the cacolets and ambulances. Prussian and French medical officers were going over the field together.

A JOURNALIST SHOT.

As I am writing this there comes news which I hope is not true. It is of the loss of a friend, of one who eagerly pressed to be employed in your service, and who has in that service lost his life in the field. I can scarcely proceed. Perhaps, before these lines reach you, the telegraph will have broken the intelligence to those to whom the blow will be terrible. My last words to him were to warn him that he was not to seek danger, and that in the capacity in which he was engaged it was his bounden duty not to run risks. It is now 5 o'clock, and Colonel Walker, in reply to an inquiry, caused by a rumor I had heard, has written to say that the Crown Prince of Saxony informed him the *Times* correspondent, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, was killed by his side during the battle, by a bullet. I am shocked and grieved, as will also be as many friends as a young man ever had when they hear it by this news, that only a sense of duty impels me to continue my narrative. Had he fallen for his country in battle it would have been some consolation to those he has left to mourn his fate. Cheerful, witty, full of life, spirit, and talent, he has met the death he, above all deaths, would have desired—a soldier's. "Kit Pemberton dead!" I fancy how these words will fly through many an English home. I have written to the Crown Prince of Saxony, and will try to have his resting-place properly marked, or obtain some clue to its locality. But headquarters move on to-morrow, and the place, now deserted by the army, where he fell is many miles away.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

Let us leave the scene of the cavalry charge. Never can I forget the prelude. When I saw the French who had lined the advanced trench on the first retiring to what I now see was another epaulement, where they were again raked by the flanking batteries of the outer ridge and pounded and brayed by the mamelon guns, I did not know how they had suffered and could not perceive why they retreated. The Prussians coming up from Floing were invisible to me. Never can I forget the sort of agony with which I witnessed those who first came out on the plateau raising their heads and looking around for an enemy, while, hidden away from view, a thick blue band of French infantry was awaiting them, and a brigade of cavalry was ready on their flank below? I did not know that Floing was filled with advancing columns. There was but a wide, extending, loose array of skirmishers, like a flock of rooks, on the plateau. Now the men began to fire at the heads over the bank lined by the French. This drew such a flash of musketry as tumbled over some and staggered the others, but their comrades came scrambling up from the rear, when suddenly the first block of horse in the hollow shook itself up, and the line, in beautiful order, rushed up the slope. The onset was not to be withstood. The Prussians were caught *en flagrant delit.* Those nearest the ridge slipped over into the declivitous ground; those in advance, running in vain, were swept away. But the impetuosity of the charge could not be stayed. Men and horses came tumbling down into the road, where they were disposed of by the Prussians in the gardens, while the troopers on the left of the line, who swept down the lane in a cloud of dust, were almost exterminated by the infantry in the village. There was also a regular cavalry encounter, I fancy, in the plains below, but I cannot tell at what time; the Cuirassiers, trying to cut their way out, were destroyed, and a charge of two Prussian squadrons, which did not quite equal expectations, occurred. The feat of these unfortunate cavaliers only cleared the plateau for a little time. In a few minutes up came the spiked helmets again over the French epaulement, crossing their sabred comrades, and, therefore, all alive to the danger of cavalry. They advanced in closer order, but still skirmishing, and one long, black parallelogram was maintained to rally on. As the skirmishers got to the ridge they began to fire, but the French in the second line of epaulement soon drove them back by a rattling fusillade. The French rushed out of the epaulement in pursuit, still firing. At the same moment a splendid charge was executed on the Prussians, before which the skirmishers rallied, on what seemed to me to be still a long parallelogram. They did not form square. Some Prussians too far on were sabred. The troopers, brilliantly led, went right onwards in a cloud of dust, but when they were within a couple of hundred yards of the Prussians one simultaneous volley burst out of the black front and flank, which enveloped all in smoke. They were steady soldiers who pulled trigger there. Down came horse and man; the array was utterly ruined. There was left in front of that deadly infantry but a heap of white and grey horses—a terrace of dead and dying and dismounted men and flying troopers, who tumbled at every instant. More total dissipation of a bright pageantry could not be. There was another such scene yet to come. I covld scarce keep the field-glass to my eyes as the second and last body of cavalry—which was composed of light horse also—came thundering up out of the hollow. They were not so bold as the men on the white horses, who fell, many of them, at the very line of bayonets. The horses of these swerved as they came upon the ground covered with carcasses, and their line was broken, but the squadron leaders rode straight to death. Once again

THE CURLING SMOKE SPURTED

out from the Prussian front, and to the rear and right and left flew the survivors of the squadrons. The brown field was flecked with spots of many colors, and, trampling on the remains of that mass of strength and courage of man and horse, the Prussians, to whom supports were fast hastening up right and left and rear, pressed on towards the inner epaulement and became engaged with the French infantry, who maintained for some time a steady rolling fire in reply to the volleys of the Prussians. To me the French force seemed there very much superior in number. But they had lost courage, and what was left of it was soon dissipated by the advance of a Prussian battery, which galloped up to the right flank of their infantry and opened a very rapid fire, to which there was no French battery to reply. The French left the epaulement and made for a belt of wood, dropping fast as they retreated, but facing round and firing still. In a few moments more the plateau was swarming with battalions of the 11th Corps, and the struggle there was over. Only for a minute, however, because from the flanks of the wood came out a line of French infantry. The musketry fire was renewed; but it was evident the Prussians were not to be gainsayed. Their advance was only checked that they might let their artillery play while their columns assisted it by incessant volleys. At the time I stated in my former letter the plateau over Floing was won. A fierce onslaught by the French, made after they had retired behind the wood, only added to their losses. The Crown Prince's army, notwithstanding the cavalry success at the outset, had by 3 o'clock won the key of the position of the French right with comparatively small loss. It was startling to be addressed, just as I was about leaving this part of the position, by an English voice. There stood the speaker—not of the House of Commons, but a member of it—Mr. Winterbotham, with the Johanniter badge upon his arm, much interested in what he saw for the first time—a battle-field; and not able, I fear, to do much in the way of aiding the wounded, but full of zeal. I was about going towards Sedan when a staff officer informed me that the approach to the city was dangerous, as the Turcos—everything is laid to them—fired on officers in uniform. It was necessary, therefore, to make a detour and turn inside the line of Prussian sentries, but the deviation brought us more immediately on the scene of other combats, and to the ridge running in the direction of St. Menges, where a French Cuirassier charge is said to have been delivered, though I saw no trace of it. A French soldier, one of several who were either prisoners at large or who had ventured out of Sedan, gave me a direction to find Bazeilles, and within three hundred yards the French sentries paced up and down the green ramparts, but did not fire. Captain von Girl assured us they had wounded a son of General Freyberg, and fired repeatedly on the Prussians; others repeated the statement, adding that they had killed and wounded some French prisoners, and had wounded the Prussians who were guarding them. The ground I crossed towards Givonne gave a view of the Bois de dos du Loup and of the Bois de Francheville, portions of the great Foret de Sedan through which the Saxon Prince's army had to fight its way. Everywhere were traces of the terrible cross-fire of artillery, which rendered the battle so hopeless as the day wore on. Near a field hospital south of La Chapelle there were great numbers of French, further on the remains of a reserve ammunition train—numbers of dead so great that they explained the protracted musketry from a large body of French infantry cut off by the rapid advance of the 11th Corps at one side and the 5th Corps at the other, so that the only resource left was to sell their lives as dearly as possible. There was between this point and that at which the right of the Saxon Prince's army beat back the French and gained the plateau only an interval which could be covered by musketry fire at long ranges; through this a few thousand Frenchmen fought their way into Belgium, but a strong column which made an effort to get through also was overcome by artillery fire and suffered fearfully in their retreat over the brow of the hill, where they were also exposed to a very destructive fire of musketry. The troops of the 2d Army were in force at this point. A post of infantry stopped us to pass inspection in the civilest possible manner, but then, as on other occasions through the day, it was insisted that I and my companions were "Fransozen," though a Frenchman would not have admitted it if he had heard us speak. The village of Givonne lay at our feet, and as a soldier led the way a "cheery" but careful young officer came out from a cottage and hailed us. The production of papers produced a most agreeable result. Our young friend, as he proved himself in a minute, was a descendant of a family of Shetland, as I understood him, named Barton, and belonged to the Queen Augusta Regiment of the Guards. He led us to the room in the hovel where dinner was laid in camp for him and for the officers of the company, who insisted on our drinking "the Queen's wine," and partaking of their rations; but our banquet was short, for an order arrived at 3·30 for the party to move, and as they were hastily packing up I proceeded on my way, and ascended the ravine, arriving at the ground where the Bavarians touched the left of the 2d Army as soon as the latter had carried the positions in front of them. It was always the same story. Lines of dead Frenchmen mangled by artillery fire, some Prussians, some Bavarians, principally killed by the Chassepot. Now we arrived on the Bavarians' field of action, which extended from Bazeilles to Sedan. In their gallant and most injudicious attack they lost 3000 men. It is said there was a misunderstanding. Their advance column seized the railway station at Sedan. It is maintained at headquarters that there were explicit orders given that they were not to develope their attack till the Crown Prince of Saxony had come out on their right, but the authorities of their own corps declare the orders they received were not quite to be thus understood.

THE BAVARIANS OF VON DER TANN'S CORPS,

on whom devolved the difficult task of carrying the village or town of Bazeilles and Balan (a suburb of Sedan, outside the fortifications), suffered enormously. They were exposed to a fire of infantry in the houses, and to the guns of the works and the musketry from the parapets. The inhabitants joined in the defense, and as soon as the Bavarians had crossed the Meuse by their pontoons and by the railway bridge they could receive but little protection from their artillery placed on the heights. The French made the most strenuous attempts to repulse them, in which the marines were particularly distinguished; and three divisions of Bavarians, which began to fight at 4 o'clock, were exposed to three distinct onslaughts from the town and from the corps under the walls. At one time it appeared as if they would be overpowered, although it seemed as if success against them would scarcely have secured the French army from its ultimate fate. It is believed by the Bavarians that MacMahon himself was wounded very early in the day, when directing his troops in an offensive movement against Bazeilles.

GENERAL DUCROS THEN TOOK COMMAND

of the whole army, but General de Wimpffen, producing a sealed letter, showed that he was authorized to assume the control of the operations of the army in case of any accident to Marshal MacMahon. The Marshal was wounded early in the morning, and according to the reports of French officers, prisoners to the Bavarians, there was a difference of opinion between General Ducros and General Wimpffen respecting the plan of attack which the French adopted at one period of the day as the best means of defense. Having beaten the Bavarians out of Balan at one time, the French made a rush in the direction of Illy, as if determined to cut their way through on the flank of the Saxon army and pass towards Metz. But the Crown Prince of Saxony had by that time resumed the offensive and had brought an overwhelming force to block their way. They were driven back, delivering the Bavarians from the stress to which they had been exposed. Their divisions advanced once more, and Bazeilles, or as much as remained of it, was firmly occupied. But the fight about Balan lasted much later. Here it was, according to Bavarian reports,

THAT THE EMPEROR,

declaring that he only served as a private soldier, went with the attacking column, composed of the remnants of various regiments, to drive out the Bavarians. But the artillery on the heights above the road were too much for troops shaken by incessant fighting and fearful losses. Shot and shell rained fast about the Emperor, one of them bursting close to his person and enveloping him in smoke. The officers around entreated him to retire, and the Bavarians quickly following occupied Balan and engaged the French on the glacis of the fort. I cannot say whether this was previous to the period referred to by General Wimpffen in his address to the army. He speaks therein of a supreme moment when it was necessary to make a final effort and cut their way through the masses of the enemy at any hazard. But of all that great host of 90,000 men, there were only 2000, he says, left who answered to the appeal. Of the remainder there were probably 20,000 in the hands of the Prussians, but 60,000 men, deducting killed and wounded, had by this time become a disorganized mass, without cohesion, "willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike," and crushed out of all semblance of military vitality by an overwhelming and most murderous artillery, of which the moral effect was at least as great as the physical. The bitterness of recrimination between officers and men shows that long before the battle a radical element of force was wanting. There was not only a deficiency of cordial relations in their kind between the officer and the soldier, but a worse evil still—an actual apprehension on the part of the officers of those whom they were to command—a fear to enforce the ordinary rules of discipline, lest the soldier should become unmanageable altogether. The scene cannot be either imagined or described which occurred when the army, or that uniformed rabble, had been fairly driven in by the beaters, to be shot down at will. The French artillery had practically ceased to exist as a protecting arm. The guns on the works are ridiculous small ordnance of the date of 1815, with a few heavy pieces here and there, and Sedan, commanded completely from the south bank of the Meuse, was to all intents and purposes an open town, with the inconvenience of having a walled *enceinte* to embarrass the movements of the troops. The Emperor retired, I believe, within the place, but not, surely, for safety, but rather to escape from the surging mass of impotent soldiery. There was a rain of Prussian and Bavarian bombs upon the town, filled with terrified citizens who had had no time to escape. The troops outside had been fighting without food since the morning, and there were no resources within the city to meet their wants. They were in an angry and terrible mood, upbraiding their officers, mutinous, and every shell that fell increased the evil of their spirit. To one of many missiles was now reserved a great mission. A shell fell into a warehouse or manufactory in which was stored some inflammable material. A vast volume of flame rushed for a moment into the air, and a volume of thick white smoke which towered and spread out so as to overshadow half the city gave rise to the apprehension on one side and expectation on the other that some central magazine had gone up. But no noise ensued. Still, at the moment the resolve was taken that Sedan and all that it contained should be placed in the power of the victor, in the belief that it was impossible to resist with any prospect but that of ruin complete, however lingering.

THE EMPEROR COULD NOT OPPOSE COUNSELS

dictated by obvious prudence, nor could he encourage the despair of brave men. A white flag was called for, but none was forthcoming. A lancer's flag was raised aloft. General Lauriston stood upon the battlements and waved it, while a trumpeter sounded, but in that infernal din neither sight nor sound attracted the besiegers, and it was only when the gate was opened, after attempts in which officers and men were killed and wounded, that the Prussians recognized the first omen of their stupendous victory. The firing suddenly ceased after the discharge of a few dropping shots, and then, as all along the bloodstained hills and valleys in which the smoke of battle had been hanging the news, or rather the instinct, prevailed that the enemy had asked for terms, there rose, I am told, cheers such as only can be given by a triumphant soldiery. Shakos and sabres rose in the air. What an additional pang of agony that must have been to the wounded French, who felt that they had given their blood in vain, while the Prussians beside them, maimed as they were, tried to swell with their feeble voices the chorus of joy! An officer related to me that he saw a huge Prussian who had been lying with his hand to his side in mortal agony, rise suddenly to his feet as he comprehended the reason of the ringing voices, utter a loud hurrah, wave his hands on high, and then, as the blood rushed from his wound, fall dead across a Frenchman.

The officer who came out eventually and met General Moltke in consultation was, I believe, General Reille, who was the officer in attendance on the King when he was at Compiegne. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor addressed to his Majesty, and written in no agitated hand. You already know the terms:—"*Mon Frere—N'ayant peut mourir a la tete de mon armee, je depose mon epee au pied de votre Majeste.*" This letter was immediately conveyed to the King, who, with Count Bismarck, General Moltke, and his staff, were looking down from a height above Wadelincourt on the extinction of an empire. His Majesty's answer was courteous and firm, and meantime General Wimpffen was informed that the terms offered to the army was the surrender of the whole force, guns, horses, and material, to the Prussians. I do not know whether the officers were then exempted from general surrender, but, any way, the French commander declared he would sooner perish in the field than sign such a disgraceful capitulation, and so the sun went down in the west, lighting the path of the King to Vendresse, through the most enthusiastic ovation from all the soldiery along the road south of the Meuse. The Crown Prince received a not less joyous reception as he proceeded back to Chimery. It was known that the Emperor had absolutely surrendered, and that the army was about to capitulate. As a German soldier expressed it, "*Kaiser captirt; armee capitulirt.*" The street in the mean little village in which the Prince lodged presented an extraordinary spectacle. It was lined by soldiers holding lighted candles, which did not flicker in the quiet air. It was almost a disappointment to them when the Crown Prince came unattended by the Emperor. And what a people these good French are to govern! The cottagers feigned to partake of the joy at the overthrow of their Imperial master. They stuck lights in the window. My host, an old soldier of Africa in Louis Philippe's time, who had often doubtless shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*" too, begged of me to lend him a second candle to put in his window, for, said he, "*Cela sera plus digne.*" It was late

WHEN THE CROWN PRINCE SAT DOWN TO DINNER,

and for the first time during the campaign a toast was proposed by his Royal Highness, "The King and the Army." It was drunk in champagne—also an innovation at the royal table—which was intended for the Emperor Napoleon, and was captured with other stores by a Prussian dragoon regiment and presented to the Crown Prince. Although the army in general believed that peace was now secured, those around the Prince's table discussed the question with less security of the result. The hesitation to sign the capitulation did not signify much, for a night's reflection, strengthened and matured by the sight of the preparations for maintaining possession of what remained of the French army by force, would, it was felt, render a positive refusal out of the question. The French officers at the parley had admitted that the demoralization of the troops was complete. They were apprehensive even that the Prussians who might return with the answer to the Emperor's letter might be fired at; and one of them, applying a coarse expression to his own men, said, "*Il tire sur nos leurs officiers.*" Orders were sent to the various corps to close up around the town, and when the watch-fires were alight Sedan seemed a black spot in a broad belt of fire, which lighted up the heavens. What a night it must have been for the wounded cannot be imagined by those who have not seen how great are the sufferings which kind nature, however, appeases, generally as time wears on and life ebbs away.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND NATIONAL DISASTER.

From the London Spectator.

A remarkable letter in the *Daily News* seems to afford the real key to the explanation of the gigantic failures of the French army. The writer was told by two graziers of Picardy, as a matter within their own knowledge, that in a very considerable number of instances which they could specify the military authorities had got only 1800 men in a full regiment, instead of 3000, though there were 3000 names on the rolls. The *modus operandi* was this. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, private societies undertook to find substitutes for such of those drawn in the conscription as could pay for a substitute. While this was so, those societies received the conscripts' money, and as it was, of course, the interest of the army authorities to get the full number of men, the men were always provided. But since the law has required the money paid by those who can pay for substitutes to be paid directly into the military chest, it has become the interest of those who control the military chest to pocket the money and put sham soldiers on the rolls. These graziers of Picardy told the *Daily News'* correspondent that they could point out many companies which nominally consisted of one hundred men, and could only muster about thirty, and as we have said before, they maintained that the average French regiments could not muster much above *half* their nominal strength. Now, individual statements of this kind, made, as they only could be made, from personal knowledge of a few selected cases, would be utterly worthless as evidence, if they did not agree so marvellously with the conspicuous facts of the war. The French have been not only disastrously outnumbered, but their armies have fallen ludicrously short of their nominal strength. Every one who knows anything of the war knows that of the 750,000 men whom the French army should have numbered on a war footing, barely 400,000 fighting soldiers were to be found in France before the great defeats. And if this policy of embezzling the £80 paid by every French conscript as substitute-money has been largely pursued in some regiments, there can be little doubt that it has spread more or less throughout the whole French army. It is a "real cause," *i. e.*, one proved to exist, and also one adequate to produce the remarkable effects which have been produced; hence, we may fairly assume it as one of the most probable of all the hypotheses accounting for the French failure. That the same cause—gross corruption—was at work in the Commissariat Department and the departments regulating the supply of Chassepots, every one knows. Everywhere the French army has been starved to enrich individuals.

This is the more serious a lesson to us, because pecuniary corruption is the very root of the greatest and most menacing evils in every Anglo-Saxon society. It caused a great proportion of the disasters in the Crimea. It caused enormous waste and many disasters in the American Civil War. It still causes the greatest possible political evils in American society. It was certainly at the root of the monstrous waste of our Abyssinian campaign, where the published evidence goes to show, for instance, that a good million sterling was wasted on mules never wanted, or at least never used; that "Consuls and Vice-Consuls received huge commissions for a few weeks' service in procuring mules"—we quote from *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 23d of August—that "a large batch of camels was bought at Suez *the day after Magdala was known to have fallen;*" and generally, that several millions were wasted on what was known to be useless to the expedition, for the gain of various classes and individuals. Unless there be some early and severe check to this sort of canker at the heart of all great organizations, the Germans, who seem at present to be almost completely free from the temptation to corruption, will not only become the masters of Europe, but deserve to be so. No nation can confess more plainly its complete unworthiness to be held as of any great account in the political counsels of the world than by giving evidence that its average citizens—those whose opinions build up the public life of the State—value their own private interests so far more highly than the public interest that they will cheat the State to serve themselves. It is quite certain that people of this kind do not deserve to belong to a State which exercises a wide control in foreign affairs, and that they take the surest possible means to undermine the very foundations of the controlling power. A temperate, frugal, and laborious Germany, in which every man really honored the State as the true organ of what they call with so much love "the Fatherland," would have every right to what it would certainly soon gain—a predominant influence in Western Europe, if its only rivals were a selfishly and unscrupulously mercantile Great Britain, a false and gasconading France, and an intriguing, wily, pliant Italy. There is no such thing as a great State built up out of a people that is not great. If any sort of corruption pervades public morality, this dry-rot must attack, and sooner or later, as now in France, go far towards ruining the State.

But there is undoubtedly in the present day a very large amount of political corruption which does not imply anything like as great an extent of personal corruption as it would if the same deceptions were practised on private persons; and it is to the extinction of this that we look most hopefully, for when once the morality of a whole nation has become conscientiously indifferent to the obligations of sincerity and honesty, inveighing against those sins is as unprofitable as the most unprofitable of all the exercises of the pulpit. No Englishman, however, can doubt that there is a great deal of political corruption which does not imply any equivalent amount of personal corruption, and so far, perhaps, a remedy is possible. Surely there is hope of teaching people—teaching children as a part of their ordinary school education—that instead of its being less wrong to cheat a corporation or a public department than it is to cheat an individual, it is, if you can weigh guilt against guilt, a great deal more so? The thinkers of old time used to say that every moral rule was magnified a hundredfold in relation to the State in modern times, the comparative difficulty in realizing the definite wrong inflicted, in seeing exactly who really suffers for your meanness when you cheat a board, or a corporation, or a government department, that makes it otherwise now. Yet what can illustrate the old maxim better than such disasters as those from which France is now suffering? Is not every peculation which robbed a single regiment of its full strength now written out, as it were, in the flaming letters of burning towns and desolated plains? Is not every little cheat by which the army was deprived of chassepots for which the price had been paid, or the Commissariat defrauded of what was essential to the health and comfort of the soldiery, magnified now into the sort of treason which brings whole nations into mourning and provinces into subjection to a foreign yoke? If such lessons as the disasters of the Crimea and of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 will not teach how unlimited is the consequence of every immorality committed against the State, how rapidly the infection of sins against the State, or against any molecule of the State, spreads till all its strength is undermined, and it is left a mere name for a rope of sand, what moral lesson can be taught at all? We cannot but believe that it would be quite easy to diffuse a tone of morality in which cheating the State would be regarded as the next thing to blasphemy—in fact, as cheating of an infinitely deeper dye, instead of a less guilty kind, than the cheating of individuals. So far, of course, as the mere dishonesty is concerned, there is no choice between cheating an individual and cheating a community. But so far as the consequences go, every man feels that stealing from a poor man is worse than stealing from a rich to the same extent, and that a theft which ruins is worse than a theft the effect of which is hardly perceived. It is impossible to teach children that stealing from the State is the stealing which ruins, is the stealing from the poor man whose wages form the revenue of the State; that stealing from a corporation is stealing health and happiness from the population over whose health and happiness that corporation is the sole guardian; that stealing from the army is stealing from the poor men who guard England; that stealing even from the treasury is stealing from the resources by which the poor combine to procure for themselves a good government; that stealing from any department of the State is the wilful introduction of a most contagious disease which ends in death? One would think nothing easier than to make it evident, even to children, that the peculiar defenselessness of the State, in the deficiency among its guardians of that vivid self-interest which protects private interests, adds, like the helplessness of the blind man against those who would plunder him, a new ignominy to any fraud committed upon it. And if with this be combined the immense area over which fraud against the public interests spreads, if it spreads at all, and the terrible destruction it breeds, one would suppose it quite possible to sow anew in the public the ancient feeling that any sin of this kind against the organ of the people is really more guilty, instead of less so, than a like sin against an individual. In truth, the religious feeling which substitutes God for the object of every guilty action, great or small, while it has done a great deal to strengthen private morality, has done a good deal to weaken relatively the springs of public morality, by rendering those who have no religious feeling comparatively indifferent to all offences which are not on the face of them productive of immediate pain and suffering. Many a man who would not for his life rob a widow or an orphan will think nothing of robbing a department. Surely it is possible to introduce into elementary schools enough explanation of the result to innumerable more helpless persons than widows and orphans of robbing departments—the fearful result, too, in the way of *making* widows and orphans—to inspire all men who have any vestige of moral feeling at all with a certain sense that the State is far more sacred than any individual—that it really represents the strength and shield of millions of individuals, who will be not only less happy, but less noble, less honorable, less just, less generous beings, if the State be once turned to ignoble uses by selfish and vulgar men.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3 11 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

FINANCIAL

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO., C. & H. BORIE, W. B NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN. Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, FREE OF ALL TAXES, At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9§ PHILADELPHIA

HARRISSON GRAMBO, BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road as a railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 19th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 626 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor, 9 19 mwf6t

FINANCIAL

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $2,000,000 OF THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen, C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. APPLY TO D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street, S 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO F. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street. 4§ PHILADELPHIA. 203 203

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Office Desks and Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, China, Glassware, Fine Bedding, Chandeliers, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc. On Thursday Morning, Sept. 22, about 900 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment. Also, for account of the United States, 36½ barrels flour. 9 20 2t

Administrator's Sale, No. 7 Woodland Terrace. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIER MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, BOOKCASE, ETC. On Friday Morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Woodland Terrace (Darby road, Twenty-seventh ward), by catalogue, the superior furniture, made by George J. Henkels. 9 20 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT PARLOR SUITS, in Plush; Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Suits, Wardrobes; Bookcases, Secretaries, Piano-fortes, Cabinet Organs, Large French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Paintings, Engravings, Fine Guns, etc. On Friday Morning, At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant household furniture, carpets, etc., from families declining housekeeping. PIANO-FORTES.—Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, one cabinet organ, etc. LARGE MIRRORS.—Several large French-plate mantel and pier mirrors. FINE GUNS.—Also, several double-barrelled fowling-pieces. 9 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

Special Sale on the Premises, No. 231 Hancock street, above Norris, On Wednesday Afternoon, September 21, at 3 o'clock precisely, embracing 8 looms. 1 warp mill. 1 rolling machine. 176 pounds yarn. 9 19 2t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning, [9 16 September 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, September 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 17 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, Etc., On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 21 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Wednesday Morning, [9 21 5t Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY. Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY.

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS. On Thursday and Friday, September 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade. Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

Executors' Peremptory Sale on the Premises. THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 938 North Second street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 46 feet deep. On Saturday, September 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, will be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of Executors, all that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of north Second street, 17 feet 5¾ inches southward from the southwest corner of Second and Canal streets, containing in front 19 feet 9 inches, and in depth 43 feet 5¾ inches on the north line, and 46 feet 5¾ inches on the south line, more or less, with free use and privilege of a certain three feet wide alley running into Second street. 9 20 4t

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street. HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Rosewood Piano Forte, fine French Plate Mirrors, handsome Brussels and other Carpets, etc. On Tuesday Morning, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 640 North Seventeenth street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and plush parlor suit; elegant walnut chamber suit, wardrobe, superior sideboard, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, fine French plate pier mirror, handsomely framed; handsome Brussels carpets, fine spring and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, etc. May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 20 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS RUBBERS, ETC. On Thursday Morning Sept. 22d, at 10 o'clock, on 3 months' credit. 1t

FURS—FURS—FURS. SECOND TRADE SALE, On Friday Morning, Sept. 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, comprising 800 lots manufactured Furs, in large variety; also, Robes, Afghans, etc. Also, 300 Angora Skins of best quality. Also, large assortment of Squirrel Goods. 9 21 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER. Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings. Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday. For particulars see "Public Ledger." N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO. AUCTION HOUSE OF HARVEY & TYLER, Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business. St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West. Cash advanced on Consignments. Our Commissions from six to ten per cent. We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo. G. A. ENO, No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 6 12fmwfm General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY GEORGE W. ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY, THOMAS ANDERSON & CO. (Established 1826). AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY. Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash. Consignments solicited for auction or private sales. Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday. Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 ly

J. T. EASTON, J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOTTINGS.—The cupola of Spring Garden Hall is undergoing repairs.

—There were five drowning cases yesterday.

—The old Perot mansion, No. 731 Market street, is to be converted into a store.

—The Board of Trade advocate the establishment of a nautical school at this port.

—The Jewish New Year commences at sundown on Sunday next.

—The wholesale oyster trade of this city, it is said, is confined to about thirty persons.

—It is rumored that the Legislative junk shop has been partially removed to North Eleventh street.

—An additional basin is being constructed to the Kensington Water-Works.

—"To Rent" is to be seen on many dwellings in the northwestern part of the city.

—Girard avenue has become quite a Sunday promenade.

—The gang of New Yorkers who have been registered by the Democracy left for home late last night, but will return in time for the election.

—An establishment, known as the Red Hot House, on Sixth street, below Sansom, has no less than 34 voters registered.

—Two thousand dollars were collected for foreign and domestic missions, on Sunday last, at Christ Church, Germantown.

—The colored camp-meeting at Edgewood Grove, Twenty second ward, will fold up its tents this evening.

—It is said that the organization to which was awarded the contract for furnishing the slate for the State House pavement has no existence.

—Sam. Josephs and Owen H. Quinn, rival candidates for the Legislature, had a war of words yesterday on the State House pavement.

—The High Constables are more active. They make voluminous reports to the Chief of Police every morning.

—The new series of meetings of the Temperance Blessing have been commenced with renewed zeal and vigor.

—The fine marble residence at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Arch streets is advertised for sale.

—Three scavengers were at work on the public highways at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets this morning. Their presence in that vicinity has long been desired.

—Father Heritage, of the Temperance Blessing, says that great moral and social reforms can never be accomplished by secret conclaves, and signs, grips, and passwords.

—The grading and paving of Alleghany avenue are progressing rapidly. The bill against the Norris estate for its portion of the work will amount to $30,000.

—The Mayor has been petitioned by the city reporters to reinstate ex-Detective Callanan. This action received the unanimous endorsement of the delegation.

A SINGULAR WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The will of William Savery Wilson, deceased, which has just been admitted to probate, was executed, in the presence of three witnesses, on June 18, 1866. The estate, which amounts to something over $100,000, has been left entirely to his wife, Adeline D. Wilson, and his four children, Elizabeth Adeline Wilson, William Thomas Wilson, Mary Louisa Wilson, and Flora Pauline Wilson. The provision for the wife is singular in the respect that instead of her portion being devised directly to her, there has been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities certain real estate, in trust, to pay the net income thereof after his death to her for and during the term of her natural life, said income to be and inure to her in lieu or bar of all dower or thirds right and title and claim of dower or thirds and all other estate whatsoever which she then had or might have in, to, and out of all of the deceased's real estate and personal testamentary, residuary or otherwise (excepting, however, such legacies as deceased might specifically bequeath to her in and by his last will and testament), which provision or income in bar, lieu, and place of all dower, estate, and rights as aforesaid, she did manifest her acceptance of by joining in and signing, sealing, and acknowledging the indenture or deed of trust.

In consideration of her acceptance of the above provision, made for her in lieu of her dower and all other rights in and to all the estate deceased might be possessed of at the time of his death, he made no further devise to her, except to bequeath to her all the household goods and furniture of every kind that was in the residence at the time of his death, and $2000 to be paid to her within thirty days after his decease.

The executors of the estate are Rathwell Wilson, brother of deceased, George W. Biddle, Esq., and Edward Ingersoll, Esq.

THE SCHULYKILL REGATTA TO-MORROW.—The regatta on the Schuylkill which was to have come off yesterday, and which was postponed on account of injuries sustained by McBeath, the bow oar of the Schuylkill Navy crew, will come off to-morrow afternoon. The Nassau crew, their shell boat and friends, left New York in the 8:30 o'clock train this morning, and arrived at West Philadelphia at noon. They were met at the depot by the Bachelor Barge Club, whose guests they will be during their stay, and a committee of the Navy. The boat was taken to the house of the Bachelor, and the crew escorted to the hotel. This afternoon the Nassau men will appear on the Schuylkill, and exercise over the course to be rowed over to-morrow.

The race will take place between 4 and 5 o'clock, the course being from the Falls to Tuttle Rock, and the boats will be accompanied by two tugs, one containing the referee, and the other the officers and friends of the contending organizations. After the race, the Nassau men will be handsomely entertained at the house of the Undine Club with a banquet tendered by the Navy.

The boat to be used by the Nassau is one constructed by their own builder for this express purpose. She is 40 feet in length, 18 inches beam, and 9½ inches deep. The Navy boat is also new, and was built by George Roahr, of New York. She is 42 feet long, 20 inches beam, and 9½ inches deep.

The crews of the contestants are as follows:—

Nassau—George H. Henry, stroke, weight 156 pounds; Frank W. Bacon, No. 2, 140 pounds; G. Floyd Jones, No. 3, 138 pounds; John C. Babcock, bow and captain, 141 pounds.

Navy—C. R. Adams, stroke, 152 pounds; Edward Law, No. 2, 162 pounds; N. Lenning, No. 3, 163½ pounds; J. D. McBeath, bow and captain, 135 pounds.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The annual East Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair held near Norristown, and now just concluded, is said not to have been a very successful exhibition. The attendance was smaller than that of any other year. The display of cattle, produce, etc., was not large, though the quality was good. The domestic department was the most complete. This was in charge of a committee of ladies, who did everything to satisfaction. The cause of the inferiority was thought to be the extremely dusty state of the roads, which hindered persons from entering goods and diminished the attendance.

The annual exhibition of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society commences to-day at Springtown, near Norristown, on the regular Fair Grounds. It will continue open until Friday evening next. This county exhibition, it is thought, will surpass that of East Pennsylvania, in which several counties were represented. A plowing match is advertised, and also a trial of washing machines. Several horses will trot for premiums over the track of the Fair Ground. A novelty is announced in the form of a trial of skill by ladies in harnessing, unharnessing, and driving horses. A trial of threshing machines will also take place.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISIONS.—The following ruling has lately been promulgated, by order of Acting Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Department, with reference to perfumery, etc.:—

"All articles imported under schedule 'C' are liable to stamp duty equally with those of domestic manufacture, and the person who offers or exposes them for sale is to be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and liable to the duties or tax, etc. Bay rum and cologne water come under this head."

In answer to the following questions—Are brokers' memorandums of the sale of stocks, bonds, gold, etc., exempt from the stamp tax after October 1, 1870?—the Acting Commissioner, Douglass, sends the following reply:—

"The second section of the act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, says that 'taxes on sales such as are, by existing law, paid by stamps,' are expressly exempted by the repealing law, and that brokers' memorandums are required to have affixed a lawful stamp or stamps. (See section 98, page 95, of Internal Revenue laws.) Brokers' memorandums, then, are not exempted from the stamp tax."

ROBBERIES.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Mary Harrigan, No. 113 Union street, was broken into by thieves and robbed of a small package, containing a bank book, some letters, and a dress. The stolen property was afterwards found in Barclay street, above Seventh.

Last night thieves effected an entrance into the store of Mr. F. Plate, No. 336 South Fifth street, and carried off three pairs of boots. On the 22d of February last the same store was entered and robbed.

Yesterday afternoon John Strickland and James McGovern, aged respectively 16 and 17 years, were found secreted in the pantry of the residence No. 3908 Walnut street. The occupants of the premises are living in the country, and it is their intention to rent the house, which is furnished throughout. Yesterday a gentleman visited the dwelling for the purpose of making a personal examination previous to renting it. He found everything upside-down and discovered the lads above named in the pantry. They were arrested and committed by Alderman Langren.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Theresa White was arrested yesterday on the suspicion of the larceny of a ring worth $100, the property of Mrs. Bertha Rhein, residing at No. 827 North Eighth street. Defendant was held in $800 bail to answer by Alderman Massey.

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE PATROL.—The report of the Fire Insurance Patrol for the month of August represents that during that time there were 21 alarms sounded over the City Telegraph wires, 1 false alarm, and 33 fires for which no alarm was given. The causes of the fires are enumerated as follows:—29 accidental, 7 carelessness, 4 supposed incendiary, 8 incendiary, 3 unknown, and 2 from lightning.

The buildings damaged by fire were occupied as follows:—Dwellings, 11; breweries, 4; saloons, 4; cotton mill, 1; straw and fancy goods, 1; cork manufactory, 1; coach lamp factory, 1; lumber yards, 2; confectionery store, 1; school-house, 1; "omnibus" building manufactory, 1; match factory, 1; barn, 1; chair factory, 1; wig manufactory, 1; brass foundry, 1; saw-mills, 2; offices, 2; woollen-mills, 3; stables, 2; feather establishment, 1; cabinet shop, 1; scouring establishment, 1; shoe manufactory, 1; unoccupied store, 1; gunsmith shop, 1; tin shop, 1; trimming store, 1; harness maker, 1; canal boat, 1; grocery store, 1.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—At noon to-day Mr. M. Ott had a hearing before Alderman Delaney upon the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The complainant in this case is Mr. James H. Birch, the carriage builder in Burlington, N. J. The latter testified that in June last defendant purchased of him carriages to the value of $776, giving a check for $500, and a due bill for the balance. The check was honored, Ott purchased more carriages, and gave a check for $1160 in payment. This included the due bill. Mr. Ott represented that he had the money in the Second National Bank of Scranton, but he did not wish the check presented at once. The check was given on Wednesday, July 20, but it was dated Saturday, the 23d, and on that day Mr. Birch deposited it in the Burlington Bank, and on the 27th, four days after date, it reached Scranton, and was protested. Under these circumstances defendant was held in $1500 bail to answer. There was no proof given that the money was not in bank on the day represented.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the inaugural meeting of the season at the Franklin Institute, which takes place this evening at 8 P. M. There will be presented for criticism and discussion the usual quote of interesting novelties in science and the arts; amongst other things may be mentioned a new method of elevating water by treating it as a bolt. As the meetings of the Institute have for their object the presentation of all that is new, interesting, or valuable in science and the mechanic arts, the discussion of their merits or demerits, etc., an attendance at them can scarcely fail to prove of interest and advantage. It need scarcely be stated that these meetings are free to all.

THAT COUNTERFEIT BILL.—James Gallagher was arrested the other day upon the charge of passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar bill on Mr. James Falby. A final hearing in the case took place before Alderman Kerr on Monday, and defendant was discharged from custody in consequence of one John Quinn appearing and testifying that he gave the note to Gallagher to get changed. Yesterday Quinn was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Smith was held in $600 bail to answer.

CRAZED WITH RUM.—Last night Louisa Conover, who is addicted to intemperance, was arrested by Policeman Day, of the Tenth district, upon the charge of arson in firing her residence, on Fifth street, below Jefferson. It is alleged that she kindled a fire in one of the rooms, but fortunately the flames were discovered and extinguished by some of the neighbors. Louisa had a hearing before Alderman Devlin, and was held in $1000 bail for trial.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN THE SUBURBS.—A few nights ago a barn situated on the Somerton pike, Twenty-third ward, belonging to Smith Plumly, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $500.

On the next night a wheat stack situated on the place of John Root, on the Byberry road, Twenty-third ward, was also destroyed.

These fires are believed to have been committed by parties for malice. Fire Marshal Blackburn is investigating the matter.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a grand Jewish wedding will be celebrated at the Synagogue on Franklin street, below Wallace. Rev. Mr. Jacobs will officiate on the occasion. The groom is Alexander H. Sampson, a prominent leather dealer of New York, and the bride Miss Rachel Elias, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of David Elias, merchant, of North Carolina.

THE CONDITION OF JUDGE GRIER.—A rumor was prevalent on the street this morning that Hon. Robert C. Grier, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was not expected to live throughout the day. On inquiry, it was discovered that he is bed-ridden, but in no more imminent danger than a man of his advanced age would be.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@112; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@111; do. 1868, 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 106⅞@108⅜; Pacifics, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 113⅜.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 112½@112⅝; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅞; 5s 10-40, 106⅞@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅜@111⅝. Gold, 113⅜@114. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅜@112; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@111; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@111½. Gold, 113⅜@114; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 885@895; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725@750.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Weaver Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning St. John Doris was put on trial for the murder of Fanny Weaver, at No. 1104 Parrish street, on the night of April 5 last, John Weaver having been yesterday acquitted of this charge. The evidence in this case is the same as that adduced at the trial yesterday, the main point bearing upon the prisoner being that he kicked the deceased in the breast and thrust her out into the yard, where she died.

A. A. Lechler, John J. Gilbert, John A. Owens and John O'Byrne, Esqs., represent the prisoner.

Election Squabbles.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

An application was made to this Court to set aside an election to change the precinct-house of the Eighth division of the Twenty-third ward, the ground of the application being that there were not fifty voters of the precinct present at such election, as required by law. But the law simply says that such a meeting of the voters may determine the expediency of changing the precinct-house, not that it shall actually change it; and therefore Judge Ludlow would not decide whether the election were legal or otherwise, but would say that it did not change the precinct-house, and need not impede the Sheriff in the preparation of his proclamation.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.—The Flour market is not so strong as yesterday, although prices are quotably unchanged. There is a steady inquiry from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 1300 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6 for low grades up to $6·75 for fancy; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do, within the same range, and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over $5·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and very little demand except for prime lots. Sales of 6000 bushels Western red at $1·38@1·40, and 400 bushels amber choice at $1·45. Rye may be quoted at 86@88c. for Western. Corn is in demand, and, with light receipts, prices again advanced. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1 for Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware yellow, and 95@96c. for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request at the recent advance. Sales of 3000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western and Pennsylvania, and 50@53c. for Delaware.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull, and in the absence of sales we quote Western iron-bound at 91c.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NINTH WARD.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

At a meeting held this date, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL has received the nomination of the Republican party as their candidate for Congress from the Second District; and

Whereas, The Republican City Executive Committee and the Officers and the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have endorsed said nomination; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward fully approve and ratify said nomination, and that this action be published.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

WILLIAM PRESTON, EDWIN F. LEVAN, } Secretaries. 9 21 3t

THIRD EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

The Battle of Ligny.

The New German Confederation

Union of Allied Republics.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission.

"Old Ben Wade" to Get It

FROM EUROPE.

Royal Incomes.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Paris papers represent the joint income of the Emperor and Empress is two hundred millions. The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at

Prussian Implacability.

The *Times* says that Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now, and treat for peace.

The Baden Government

has formally rejected such decrees of the council as conflict with her laws.

The Government at Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The members of the Government were yesterday visited by the foreign ambassadors who have arrived from Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* of this city says:—

M. Thiers is Perfectly Satisfied

with the result of his mission to England, including the authorization of Lord Lyons to act in intermediary negotiation. M. Thiers now goes to Vienna in order to get the adherence of Austria also, if possible.

The Battle of Ligny.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received a despatch from Ligny, dated September 20, at 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Paris, in which the Bavarians were engaged:—

"Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villeneuve and Montrauge. The French force consisted of three divisions, commanded by General Vinoy, and were supported by strong redoubts. They were defeated nevertheless."

The New German Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The professional politicians have matured their plans in regard to a new German Confederation to be called the Nord Deutschebund. Herr Delbruck, who is to be the President of the Council, has been called to headquarters, and the Bavarian, Baden, and Wurtemberg Governments are busily conferring on the political future. Herr Lascar, the national liberal deputy, is going to stump the North German States.

It is proposed that Frankfort shall be declared at the same time a neutral city, and the capital of the new confederation. Thus it will hold towards the new confederation the same position that Washington and the District of Columbia do to the United States of America.

This is the first direct step towards what has long been the dream of German patriots, not merely a German Union but a German Union of Allied Republics.

French Naval Movements.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Six French ironclads and two corvettes, part of the French Baltic fleet, were seen leaving the Baltic yesterday at noon. About 6 o'clock they were passing the Great Belt, going northward.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Information received here from Georgia states that the bill providing for an election, approved and endorsed by Akerman, Attorney-General of the United States, and unanimously recommended by the Republican State Central Committee, came up for adoption in the Senate to-day. The Democrats endeavored, by filibustering, to prevent its passage, but, being foiled, asked leave of absence and retired from the Senate in a body.

The bill was then passed by the Republicans without amendment. This commits the friends of the State administration fully to the support of the Attorney-General's views, and in favor of providing for a fair election in December. The Democrats desire to prevent any election under the law being passed and to hold an election in November, as prescribed in the old Confederate code, where no provision is made for colored voters, and thus again claim to carry the State as in 1868 for Seymour.

The English Mission.

A letter received here from Judge Orth to-day states that he has never been tendered the mission to England, and that he has no desire to leave the country. It is now said that the person fixed upon by the President for the position is Old Ben Wade. Mr. Wade is expected here in a few days.

The Cartage System.

It is rumored here that the discussion of the late troubles regarding the cartage system and the requirements respecting the discharge of goods under the general order from the docks of European steamers in New York, has been renewed there. It appears that Secretary Boutwell differed from the belief of the late Collector Grinnell that the interests of the Government would be subserved in changing the system and instead of discharging goods at the docks transfer them to the West street warehouse.

Secretary Boutwell ordered Mr. Grinnell to go back to the old system; but up to the time he went ont of office he had not obeyed the order. Mr. Murphy, his successor, is still in a quandary. The order has not been obeyed, though the decision of the Secretary is still operative. The question arising is whether the patronage of the new cartage system and the new warehouse is too great a boon for the Collector to relinquish, and who will get the benefit of the business.

Limitation of Appropriations.

The decision of the Attorney-General in reference to the limitation of appropriations, and which has operated to stop payment of claims as well as to prevent the erection of public buildings in several large cities, is creating great hardship in business circles, and no remedy can be had until the meeting of Congress. Among other business interests affected are railroads, who cannot receive money on requisitions for public transportation unless they discount the same by banks or moneylenders. Money accommodations are, therefore, held at high rates.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Cotton heavy and irregular; sales 800 bales uplands at 18¼c.; Orleans at 18¾c. Flour is without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat steady; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·13@1·16; winter red Western at $1·34@1·35. Corn quiet; sales 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@91c. Oats quiet; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 55@58c. Western at 53@55c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard steady; steam, 15@16c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky firm at 91.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Battle of Vissoux.

The Victory for Prussia.

The French Driven Back.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Presidential Appointments.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Unsuccessful French Sortie at Strasburg.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following:—The French garrison made a sortie from Strasburg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

Prussian Account of the Battle Near Paris.

In the battle between Villeneuve and Montange, near Paris, on the 19th, the 2d Bavarian Corps, supported by the Prussians, sustained the attack of General Vinoy's divisions. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over a thousand prisoners. The French were driven back into their entrenchments.

Fatal Accident in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 21.—Yesterday afternoon a large building in course of erection in this city fell with a great crash. Eleven workmen were buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed.

A New Bedford Whaler Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Advices have been received here of the total loss of the Bedford whaler Alto. No date is given. She was wrecked off the Falkland Islands. The Alto, Captain White, was a bark of 200 tons burthen, and left New Bedford, June 7, 1867, for the Pacific. She was at Tulcahuano, Chili, on the 23d of February, 1870.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜, and for account 92⅜@92½. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89½, and of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85½. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 9⅜@9⅝d.; Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2500 for export and speculation. Corn, Rosia, 4s. 9d @5s.

LONDON, Sept. 21—4:30 P. M.—Sperm Oil dull. Tellow declining. Sugar quiet. Linseed Oil firm at £31.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The President has made the following appointments:—Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili; James W. Taylor, of Minnesota, to be United States Consul to Winnipeg; John P. Bardwell, of Ohio, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi; Goldon N. Clark, of Illinois, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Ward A. Walker is ordered to the navy yard at Boston; Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Zigman and George A. Bicknell to the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Paymaster Daniel A. Smith to Washington for examination for promotion. Commander C. Johnson is detached from the command of the Saranac and as chief-of-staff of the Pacific fleet, and waits orders; Lieutenant-Commanders Charles W. Tracy from the receiving ship Vandalia; John C. Kennett from New York Navy Yard; George A. Menses from Portsmouth Navy Yard; and Lieutenant George Talcott, from the receiving ship at Norfolk, and ordered to the Naval Academy. The order of Commander Bancroft Gherardi to command the receiving ship at Norfolk has been revoked.

A Mysterious Vessel.

The Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Delaware, writes to the Treasury Department that the French bark Cayenne, of Bordeaux, was found abandoned, by a coaster near Cape Henlopen, and taken charge of by the crew of the coaster, and towed up to New Castle, Delaware, by a tug, on the 19th. The abandoned vessel is loaded with hides, logwood, etc. There is no means of knowing why she was abandoned, no papers being found on board.

Secretary Belknap

has returned, and is at the Department to-day performing his official duties.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city at noon to-day, being called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the State Committee, who delivered an address of some length, closing by nominating William C. DeWitt for temporary chairman.

Political.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Major George B. Halstead was last night nominated as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. George A. Halsey, the regular Republican nominee for the Fifth district.

Specie Shipment.

The Cuba takes out $500,000 in specie and the Minnesota $20,000 to-day.

Thirty-six bids were made to-day for gold, amounting to $3,690,000. Highest bid, 113·18; lowest, 113·20. The award will be $1,000,000 at 113·65 to 113·81.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93 ex. div.; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Cricket—Another Victory for the Young America.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The match game of cricket between the Young America, of Philadelphia, and Nonantum Club, of Newton, which was played Monday and Tuesday, was won by the Young America. The score stood 136 to 80.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Cotton dull and heavy and lower at 18½c. Flour quiet and less firm; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat quiet and supply light; choice amber, $1·55@1·65; good to prime, $1·35@1·50; common, $1·15@1·25; white wheat, $1·50@1·65; Western red, $1·36@1·36. Corn more active and higher; sales of prime white, 97c.@$1·02; yellow at 90@95c.; Western at 85c.@$1. Oats dull 47@50c. Rye, 65@75c. Mess Pork quiet at $28@28 50. Bacon with an improved demand; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17½@17½c.; shoulders, 15c. Hams, 25@25½. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky in good demand at 92c. for iron-bound, with 93c. asked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4900 City 6s, prior to '62	102⅛	100 sh Read. s30	wn. 48·44
$1000 W Jersey R 7s.	97½	200 do	860 wn. 48¼
$900 Leh R in	86½	100 do	b10. 48·44
$5000 City 6s, New.	101½	700 do	18. 48¼
$100 do	101½	100 do	b30. 48¼
$7000 do	2d. 101½	500 do	48·31
50 sh O C & A R.c.	45½	500 do	b60. 48·56
50 do	45½	14 sh Cam & Am R	114½
100 do	b30. 45¾	15 sh Penna R	59¾
4 sh Leh Val R	58¾	5 do	59½
		108 do	59¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Read 6s, 48-80.	97¼	4 sh Leh V. s5wn.	58¼
100 sh Read R	b5. 48¼	11 sh Penna R	59½
100 do	48·31		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Arrived, ship Ganges, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, ships Princess Royal, for Liverpool, and Sononac, for Cork via Mazatlan.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Empire, Herring, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, do.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Armenia, Call, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Salem, do.
Schr Jas. S. Shindler, Adams, Marblehead, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Chelsea, do.
Schr M. E. Taber, Aldrich, Providence, do.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, do. do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, do. do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, do. do.
Schr E. Haight, Anderson, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. L. Pharo, Anderson, Lynn, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Henrietta, Allinden, New Haven, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, Warren, R. I., do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Jose Fay, George Hoofman, S. Peck, G. W. Wardwell, and Charles W. Blew.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Fenton, 45 hours from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. schr Henry Le Blanc, Harris, from St. Martins, with sugar, molasses, etc., to B. Crawley & Co. Is bound to Yarmouth, N. S., but put in here for repairs, having been dismasted, as before reported; will proceed after repairing. Her cargo consists of 50 puncheons molasses, 54 bbls. sugar, 654 bushels salt, 49 pkgs. tamarinds, 162 goat skins.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to French, Richards & Co.

Schr Restless, Mulford, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Buckalew, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown, with mdse.

Schr H. A. Hunt, Peters, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. H. Sample, Little, from Norfolk, with ties.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Jed Fry, Langley, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, do.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, do.
Schr Isabella, Phillips, from Salisbury.
Schr Access, Collins, from Wicomico.
Schr Onkihi, Bryant, from Choptank River.
Schr Express, Passapea, from Greensboro.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Nickerson, fm Norwich.

Tugboat Samuel J. Christian, Fowler, from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow schr Henry Le Blanc, for repairs. Captain Fowler reports having seen yesterday a British bark off the Shears, beating up; also, a British lumber-laden schr, with part of deck-load gone. Below Fourteen-feet Bank, bark Enterprise, from Rotterdam. Off Bombay Hook, two British barks, coming up. Off Morris Liston's, brig J. A. Devereux, from Liverpool. Off the Overfalls, a herm brig, unknown.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

AT HERKNESS' GREAT SALE TO-MORROW of Watson Carriages will offered a very stylish no-top
LANDAU PHAETON,
with rumble, for one or two horses.
Cannot be excelled for finish and fashion. Cost $675 last spring. It

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large